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'SOVIET THREAT' USED TO MAINTAIN 'BALANCE OF FEAR'

LD271517Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 22 Sep 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Z. Mirskiy article: "A Farfetched 'Threat' and a Real Danger"]

[Text] More and more often lately, the progressive public of various countries has encountered one contradictory facet of international life: Phenomena as heterogeneous in content as the relaxation of international tension and the arms race exist side by side.

Many people are wondering: How does it come about that U.S. legislators almost unanimously approve the biggest military budget in U.S. history and give the go-ahead for production of the neutron bomb at the exact time when, according to a Harris poll, 70 percent of Americans are in favor of concluding a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement, ending all nuclear weapons tests and expanding trade with the USSR?

Some people say the point is that the U.S. administration, senators and congressmen simply do not want to reckon with the opinion of the broad people's masses. In our view, this answer is too simple and straightforward to provide a correct explanation of a complex phenomenon. Furtheremore, it would be a mistake to make out that the West's ruling class and political leaders, particularly American leaders, can allow themeselves to openly disregard broad public opinion.

Machinery of Falsification

The time is past when public opinion was regarded as an insignificant quantity in world politics by bourgeois scientists and politicians. Today its role in international affairs is both real and considerable. And the Western ruling class and imperialist circles do everything possible to influence it.

NATO Secretary General J. Luns has stressed that strengthening that aggressive bloc "is based not only on military means, whose utility is not to be doubted, but also on the extent of the support which public opinion gives to our defense effort." But how is it possible to depict NATO's aggressive activity as defensive and peace-loving; how is it possible to insure that it enjoys, if not the support, at least a more or less favorable attitude on the part of ... public? This is achieved with the aid of ideological and propaganda manipulations.

Unlike the Soviet Union, which not only asserts that nuclear war is not inevitable but also proposes specific measures for military detente and disarmament, NATO's ideologists sow seeds of pessimism, hopelessness and disbelief in the possibility of averting a thermonuclear war. The only thing that can be done, they assert, is to postpone it with the aid of the "balance of fear." "In effect, it is precisely this balance which has deterred aggression for 27 years," Luns declares.

A distorted concept of contemporary international relations arises on the basis of this totally spurious thesis. Its thrust is that only arms control is necessary in order to maintain peace.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, A.A. Gromyko declared: "Many people here have probably noticed that the representatives of certain countries generally find it difficult to utter the word 'disarmament.' On the other hand, they talk eagerly about control. Of what? Of armaments, they plainly state: of armaments. But even with control, the amount of armaments in the world could be increased fivefold compared to the current level. Is this the path to peace?"

Imperialist circles and the Western weapons business are more interested in gaining the opportunity to mislead the public by expatiating on arms control.

Anyone who is intimidated by the "fatal inevitability" of nuclear war, about which NATO propaganda tirelessly goes on and on, sees the "balance of fear" as the guarantee of peace, if only for another 10 years, and so is ready to support the increase in military appropriations as long as this saving "balance" is preserved. At the same time, he does not want to quarrel with the "Russians," who are used to scare him. And so he advocates detente.

Commenting on the results of the Harris poll, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes:

"It looks as though the American public realizes the urgent need to control the arms race and the importance of improving relations with the world communist superpower. This does not mean that the American public is not aware of the intensified Soviet activity throughout the world and the need to maintain America's defense at an appropriate level. As the results of other public opinion polls, carried out by the Princeton corporation for the study of public opinion, show, a considerable number of Americans believe that the Russians have caught up with [dognali] the United States from the military viewpoint and that the United States must maintain equality if not superiority in the defense sphere."

This state of affairs suits the military-industrial complex perfectly, since it makes it possible to seek to increase military appropriations not in defiance of, but, as it were, with the approval of the public, enabling it to camouflage its "antidetente" line and to oppose both sober-minded politicians and the progressive public movement, which is in favor of ending the arms race and insuring that the "balance of fear" is replaced by a balance of trust.

The concept of the "balance of fear," which is advertised as the panacea against war, in reality undermines peace. The Pentagon and NATO maneuvers surrounding production and deployment of the neutron bomb in West Europe are evidence of this.

In an article entitled "A Different Approach to the Neutron Bomb," the WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote: "The United States must propose to the Soviet Union that both sides arm themselves with a great quantity of neutron bombs or enhanced radiation bombs. Then it should be suggested to them that when each side acquires a sufficient quantity of these weapons, they agree between themselves to remove other nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles from their arsenals.... If this proposal were completely or partially implemented...a new basis for stability would arise."

And so the neutron bomb is viewed as the new basis for the "balance of fear!"

When you become acquainted with these conclusions, you can see with particular clarity the scheme of those who, concerned not with disarmament but with the "balance of fear," are climbing the steps of arms escalation and are effectively pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster.

The "Threat" Myth Yesterday and Today

The concept of the "balance of fear"--this can be said with confidence--would have ceased to exist long ago if it were not fueled and maintained by anti-Sovietism and if the imperialists did not attempt to depict the USSR as a hotbed of enduring military danger.

E. Lefevre, vice president of General Dynamics, once spoke a significant phrase: "It is necessary for people to believe in the existence of a long-term threat." The social order of the common kings was fulfilled--imperialism's propaganda machine created the myth of the "Soviet threat." It did not create it in a vacuum. The appearance of the myth was preceded by decades in which imperialist reaction scared the Western man-in-the-street with the "Red peril." Day in, day out, a mustachioed werewolf in a fur hat with a red star and carrying a knife grinned at him from the pages of right-wing newspapers. This caricatured image of the "Red peril" in various versions and with various modifications--primitively crude or skillfully designed--existed until the start of World War II, until the very moment when West Europe, as it were, waking from a nightmare, saw before it not a mythical "Red" bandit but a real fascist bandit with a death-dealing "Schmeisser" in hand and with a spidery swastika behind which the ovens of Buchenwald and Auschwitz blazed.

It is precisely the Soviet Union--that mythical "Red peril"--which saved the entire world, both socialist and nonsocialist, from the real "brown peril."

In the past, when it was turning the Western public to anti-Sovietism, imperialist propaganda used to depict the horrors of Russian "backwardness, ignorance and...even the cold weather, which, taken together, cause aggressiveness. And today, when Soviet orbital stations are flying in space and when machine tools, motor vehicles and entire enterprises bearing Soviet trademarks are widely known in various countries of the world, NATO propagandists attempt to prove the existence of the "Soviet threat" not by citing the "mysterious Russian Seoul" or the harsh climate but...the ideology of scientific communism..

"The USSR's aim certainly remains the elimination of the West as a community of free states," Woerner, Christian Democratic Union deputy in the West German Bundestag, asserts. And in May 1978, his American colleagues--the republican senators--issued a declaration alleging that the Russians are striving for military superiority...and intend to win in a nuclear war. The senators condemned the White House for "spinelessness" in the face of this mighty opponent.

It is striking that recently influential figures in the American administration have actively joined in the new campaign to fan the myth of the "Soviet threat." However, this campaign is encountering a rebuff from the progressive public. Its representatives everywhere, including the United States, resolutely condemn anti-Sovietism, exposing the falsness of statements about the "Soviet threat." "We," well-known Senator W. Fulbright wrote a few years ago, "have detected the hand of 'Moscow communism' in disorders everywhere and we have created the idea of communism as an international conspiracy."

Communists believe that the future belongs to the new system, which will ultimately triumph over capitalism, but they are opponents of a military solution of this problem. They cannot come to resemble, as K. Marx said, that "repulsive pagan idol which refused to drink nectar other than from the skulls of the dead."

"No" to Anti-Sovietism!

Criticizing the "committee on the present danger"--that anti-Soviet assemblage of "hawks"--C. Yost, prominent American politician and former U.S. representative in the United Nations, writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "The Soviet leaders would certainly like to see an exclusively communist world. But their behavior over the past 60 years testifies to a steadfast reluctance to resort to war or to run serious risks for the sake of achieving this aim.... It would be a total contradiction of the Russians' past and present behavior if they were to start a nuclear war and thereby risk the existence of their society and their system." Yost believes that the "Soviet threat" is farfetched.

The real threat, Yost writes, is the "danger that a second-stage strategic arms limitation agreement will not be concluded; or if it is concluded, that it will not be ratified by the Senate." In other words, the real danger is everything that the military-industrial complex is doing under the pretext of struggle against the 'Soviet threat.'"

The myth of the "Soviet threat" is aimed primarily against the USSR, but in reality it also threatens the capitalist West and the security and prosperity of many countries and individual people. It threatens them primarily by virtue of the fact that it provides the opportunity and a kind of "legal grounds" for the merchants of death to retard disarmament and to produce one arms race spiral after another.

What will become of the world, including the capitalist world, if it does not succeed in escaping from the vise of the "Soviet threat" and in stopping the arms race? It is worth giving serious thought to this before it is too late. In his recent book "The Cloud of Danger," G. Kennan writes that the greatest danger "does not lie in the possibility of a Soviet attack on us or on NATO; the danger is that the momentum of this colossal, infinitely dangerous arms race may grow out of control, become absolutely unchecked and bring us all to destruction, either as a result of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons or as a consequence of some accident."

It is possible to eliminate this general human danger only by stopping the arms race, by firmly and consistently pursuing the policy line of disarmament, and by removing various obstacles from its path. Including, of course, the myth of the "Soviet threat." The prevailing situation in the world is such that it is impossible to say "no" to the arms race and the aggressive activity of imperialists without saying an effective "no" to anti-Sovietism and without exposing the forgeries and falsifications of those who are today exacting payment from millions of people for their fear of the "Soviet threat."

REGULAR MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS

LD281256Y Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 28, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and USA delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

APPARENT TEXT OF GROMYKO'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

LD280935Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] New York, 25 September, TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, delivered a speech today at the plenary session of the 33d UN General Assembly [UNGA] session.

He said:

Mr.Chairman:

Esteemed delegates:

As always, at the annual General Assembly session, representatives of virtually all states are setting forth their governments' views on the fundamental issues of war and peace. Indeed, where could it be more appropriate than the United Nations--that most representative international forum--for setting out, in all their magnitude, the tasks on whose solution man's future largely depends.

The United Nations was instituted especially for these purposes. It arose immediately after World War II had ended, leaving its trail of fire across Europe and a considerable part of the rest of the world. The memory of that time lives to this day. No words can fully convey what that war brought to people.

Both the generation that lived through the war and present generations realize that the victory that was won over the forces of fascism and aggression is of world-historical significance. It altered the political nature of the world and aroused to unprecedented activity the forces of peace, national liberation and social progress. The sword of justice has descended on the heads of the instigators of aggression. These are the lessons taught by the most authoritative teacher, history itself.

In pondering the path traveled in international affairs in the postwar decades, including the anxious years of the cold war, the peoples, governments and politicians--unless, of course, they are people appointed merely by chance--have no right to ignore the main point: It is essential to make the maximum effort to prevent a new military catastrophe that would be even more deadly for mankind than the two world wars combined.

The fact that a large-scale war has been successfully avoided for almost one-third of a century is, of course, a great achievement for the peoples. They are making their hatred of war felt increasingly powerfully and are rejecting and condemning it as a means of resolving international disputes and differences.

When speaking on behalf of our people and the Communist Party, which is the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society, the Soviet Union's representatives always emphasize and will continue to emphasize the theme of peace at international forums. The fundamental law of the Soviet state, its new Constitution, establishes that: "The USSR unswervingly pursues a Leninist peace policy and supports the consolidation of the peoples' security and broad international cooperation."

We are implementing this policy hand in hand with our friends and allies. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states demonstrated with new force that the socialist community is firmly steering a course toward peace, detente and international cooperation.

The fraternal socialist states take legitimate pride in the fact that by their consistent yearly, monthly and even daily activity, they are making a considerable contribution to preserving peaceful conditions for the life and constructive labor of all peoples.

But it would be naive to deny something else. Peace will not become more lasting nor detente more reliable unless the socialist states' efforts meet with a response in other countries. This presupposes the readiness, despite differences in social systems, to resolve vexed questions at the conference table and not to seek one-sided advantages.

Those taking part in the General Assembly session will probably agree that we have gathered not simply to express satisfaction that peace has so far been preserved. It is far more important to mobilize additional efforts and to see new opportunities to continue to protect the peoples against aggression and world conflict.

The will of the Soviet people and the policy of our state were profoundly and fully expressed by L.I. Brezhnev: "To reduce the threat of the outbreak of a new world war and of the mass destruction of people by nuclear weapons--that is the central salient of our struggle for peace under current conditions."

Yes, all peoples live by one thought, one desire for peace. But the situation in various parts of the world is developing in different ways, since the world is full of contradictions and the influence of the forces struggling for the consolidation of international security and the peoples' freedom or, on the contrary, encroaching on them, is unequal in different parts of the world.

The European Continent has made the greatest progress toward the formation of reliable peace. It is precisely in Europe that large-scale collective and bilateral peace actions have been implemented in recent years. A number of heights have been consecutively scaled toward improving relations between countries with opposite social systems. Today the political climate in Europe is obviously healthier than before.

The results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe brought a tangible breath of fresh air. It is no secret that once in a while attempts are made to test the durability of these results. Nonetheless, detente has been and remains the prevailing trend in European international life. Is this not borne out by the way in which the mutual relations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are developing with France, Italy, Finland, the Scandinavian states and many other states?

Now Europe has perhaps reached a stage when it is not so easy for the opponents of detente to turn back the course of events. But of course this does not mean that the fruits of better relations between states fall into the peoples' hands of their own accord. No, unremitting efforts are required and the states, if they adhere to positions of detente, have great opportunities in the most diverse spheres for mutually useful cooperation. For its part, the Soviet Union will not limit its efforts to promote this.

The African Continent is now attracting close attention. Africa's 400-million people are seething. The process establishing young, liberated states is underway, and the last fetters of colonialism are being shaken off. Since the United Nations' adoption, in 1960, of the historic declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, they have almost all gained independence. Almost--but not all. Colonial systems still survive in Rhodesia, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, with its barbaric forms of racial discrimination.

How many words and how much paper has been used to cast a shadow on the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in some parts of Africa. But who is doing this?

Those who are clinging to the vestiges of colonialism and racism. Realizing that this occupation is unpopular to say the least, they are trying to conceal their neocolonialist actions and deceive the peoples. Evidently they will continue to employ such methods. But you cannot go far on the basis of deception: The peoples will discover what is the truth and what are lies.

Colonialism and racism must be totally and irreversibly eliminated in Africa, too. Those who want to preserve the racist regimes, hateful to the African peoples, must realize that their cause is worn out and hopeless.

We have not, nor do we conceal the fact that our sympathies are with the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. But we do not seek any advantages for ourselves in Africa or in the developing countries of other continents. The Soviet Union seeks neither political domination, nor concessions, nor military bases.

When the states of Africa or other regions appeal for help to repulse aggression--we repeat aggression, armed attack--they have the right to count on the support of their friends. Is there not a statutory UN provision on "the inalienable right to individual or collective self-defense?"

The objective, inexorable laws of historical development will tell: The day is not far off when the hour of independence will sound for the peoples of the south of Africa and when all African soil will be free, down to the last inch.

A region that can be called, like the Balkans of old, a "powder keg" is situated at the junction of three continents. It is the Near East. Scarcely anyone would dare say that the Near East situation is not fraught with the danger of a new explosion.

What is the reason? The fact that 10 years after the aggression, its consequences have still not been eliminated and the aggression itself remains unpunished. Israel continues to be in command of the territories it has seized. Unfortunately, even in the Arab world there are politicians who do not treasure Arab lands and are inclined to scorn the legitimate rights of the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, and capitulate to the demands of the aggressor and his patrons.

The Soviet Union has frequently stated that it is prepared to take part in safeguarding peace in the Near East under the strictist international guarantees of security for all states of this region. Israeli figures assert that they do not need international guarantees. This is empty political bravado--no more. If Israel were truly concerned for its security, for real and not illusory security, it would seek a political solution. After all, with modern weapons matters do not depend on how far the guns of a neighboring state are withdrawn from the borders. A fundamental breakthrough is required--to a situation in which guns fall silent completely.

Only a solution to the problem insuring the right to independence and security for all states and peoples of the Near East, including the Arab people of Palestine, who have every right to create their own national home, their own state, can lay a foundation for lasting peace in this region.

All the experience that has been accumulated, particularly recently, confirms that a cardinal and all-embracing settlement in the Near East can be achieved only on the basis of the joint efforts of all the sides directly concerned. Separate deals at the Arab's expense have only led away from a solution of the problem.

That is precisely the nature of the accords reached at the recent trilateral meeting at Camp David. If you take a realistic view of things, there is no basis for believing that these accords, as is alleged, bring a Near East settlement nearer. On the contrary, it is a question of a new anti-Arab step, which complicates a just solution of this urgent problem. That is why the campaign of artificial, simulated optimism can fool no one.

There is machinery created especially for achieving peace in the Near East--the Geneva peace conference. And the sooner the attempts to keep it paralyzed are ended, the nearer we will be to the moment when it will be possible to begin solving the Near East problem with some chance of success.

For many years, for decades, the peoples of the most populous continent on earth--Asia--have been constantly concerned about how to insure peace, security and the opportunities for development and progress there. In our opinion, the key lies in joint action by all Asian states, without exception. This is particularly urgent under the present conditions, when certain disturbing signs are appearing in the development of the situation in Asia. It is not without reason that there is a growing realization among Asian countries that the conflict, blatant pressure and interference in internal affairs, which not so long ago even included armed intervention, and the attempts to get Asian states to fight among themselves must be replaced by stable peace.

The formation of a united Vietnam, which has expelled the aggressors from its soil and which pursues a peace-loving policy, is of tremendous importance from this viewpoint. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which heroically bore the entire burden of a long, grim war, is now courageously defending its sovereignty. From the UN rostrum the Soviet Union once again proclaims its solidarity with Vietnam and the impermissibility of the hegemonic claims made against it.

The Soviet Union is an advocate of good relations with those Asian states that desire mutual understanding and neighborliness with us. That is precisely what our relations with most Asian states are like and, in a number of instances, what they have been like for many years now. Along with the interests of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, based on the principles of mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, we are united with these countries by a common concern for consolidating peace and security in Asia and the joint struggle against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Soviet-Indian relations are a vivid example of multifaceted, friendly cooperation and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. These relations, rich in ancient traditions of neighborliness, are evolving steadily, based on the firm foundation of the 1971 peace, friendship and cooperation treaty. They accord with the vital interests of both countries' peoples. They are an important and effective factor for peace on the Asian Continent and throughout the world.

And if we do not have relations like those with all Asian states, we do not bear the responsibility for this. The responsibility lies totally with those who persistently pursue a hostile policy toward our country and the cause of peace as a whole. Anyone who, while pursuing hegemonic aims, attempts to pin the label of hegemonism on others, makes a mockery of the facts.

Of course, the interests of peace in the Far East and the Pacific are greatly affected by the policy pursued by Japan. Unfortunately, trends that put us on our guard can be seen in its policy.

It is hoped that, in the final analysis, this country has not descended to the course that, in the past, led to tremendous disasters for other peoples and that brought Japan to catastrophe. I would not like to draw final conclusions, but attention must be paid to all this. We think that our caution is shared by many people.

Our policy toward Japan has been and will remain principled. We favor good relations with that country and genuine neighborliness. However, appropriate action is also required from Japan.

Let us turn to another continent--Latin America. Its role in world affairs is growing and--this is particularly noteworthy--the Latin American countries are increasingly striving to speak with an independent voice. Accordingly, the opportunities for states in other regions to cooperate with these countries are expanding. This is a positive and important factor in international life. The Soviet Union wishes nothing but good for the countries and peoples of Latin America.

At the present General Assembly session a new independent state--the Solomon Islands--becomes the 150th UN member. Oceania is a long way from us, but we want to maintain normal, and where possible, friendly relations even with the countries of that region. Here, too, we take a sympathetic view of the peoples' desire to gain independence and of their liberation from foreign trusteeship, in both the direct and transferred sense of that word.

In this connection, it is impossible to disregard the actions of the United States, which is attempting, in violation of the UN decisions and in evasion of the Security Council, to appropriate Micronesian territories, which are temporarily in its trusteeship, and to exploit them for its military-strategic plans.

What follows from this albeit brief survey of the world situation? Primarily the fact that, even with all the contradictions of contemporary world development, the international situation as a whole is better than it was 10 or 15 years ago.

At the same time, it is clear that it does not depend only on what the situation is line in individual regions. There are international problems that are difficult or even impossible to place within a geographical context. The biggest, most burning global--in the full sense of the world--problem affecting all countries and peoples is the termination of the arms race and disarmament.

The truth recognized by everyone today is that tremendous funds are spent on producing instruments of destruction. It is a fact that in a time of peace more than 25 million people are wearing military uniform. And many times more people are directly or indirectly engaged in military production. All this is a colossal drain of mankind's material and intellectual resources!

People may say: Nevertheless, something is being done to curb the arms race. For instance, a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament was held recently. It reflected the people's determination to end the arms race and to turn events toward disarmament, ultimately general and complete disarmament. It is true that the session adopted a detailed and, on the whole, good document.

The Soviet Union can note with satisfaction that many of its ideas formed an organic part of that concluding document. Together with all those who are striving for disarmament in deeds as well as words, we believe that the decisions adopted at the special section must be translated into the language of practical actions by states; otherwise they will remain hollow verbiage.

Looking at things soberly, however, it must be admitted that the arms race has not lessened aniota. A group of states--whose identities are well known--have adopted immense additional appropriations intended to increase the volume of armaments for many years ahead. The decision of the NATO Council session in Washington and subsequent measures in stepping up military preparations by several countries can only be assessed as a challenge to all who are fighting for disarmament.

No matter how hard the initiators of the arms race may try to argue that the security of states is enhanced by increasing their military arsenals, the reality is completely different. With the growth in the quantity of weapons and the emergence of new, even more destructive types of weapons, the danger of war increases. People can accept no justifications like references to the "threat from the USSR." Such references are utterly false.

Who but the Soviet Union is putting forward one proposal after another aimed at halting the arms race, restraining it in one way or another and preventing the creation of new means of waging war? And who gives a hostile reception to these proposals? It is the opponents of disarmament who do that.

At present--and Western figures admit this--there is an approximate parity in armaments. The Soviet Union--and we again confirm this--does not intend to alter this correlation in its favor. Moreover, we continue to propose a reduction in the level of military confrontation, that is, guaranteeing the security of everyone with smaller quantitative and qualitative levels of arms and armed forces.

As L.I. Brezhnev has stressed quite definitely: "There is no type of arms, above all mass destruction weapons, which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit and ban on a reciprocal basis, by agreement with other states, and then to remove from its arsenals.

Our country has an integrated program for curbing the arms race. Just a few months ago our proposals were submitted here at the United Nations. As is known, they will remain a subject of further consideration in various organs on disarmament. We will not tire of putting forward such initiatives. They will not fade away, since the demand for the adoption of concrete measures in all sectors of the struggle for disarmament and for averting a new war is not lessening, but increasing.

With the arms race intensifying and the world going downhill in this respect, the first thing that is needed is a complete end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments. Naturally, this primarily concerns those states that have a large military potential.

In the practical level the Soviet Union has called for the discussion of a wide range of measures that could be implemented in a certain limited period of time--ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons, ending production of and banning all other types of mass destruction weapons, ending the creation of new types of conventional weapons with great destructive force, and abandoning the expansion of armies and the stockpiling of conventional weapons by the permanent members of the Security Council, as well as countries linked with them by military agreements. We expect our proposals to be taken seriously and to be considered from a practical viewpoint.

The greatest threat to peace--and this is now acknowledged everywhere--comes from the nuclear arms race. This means that priority must be given to nuclear disarmament. On this question we speak the same language as the majority of the world's states, including the developing countries.

Why shouldn't the commitments by states to cease production of all forms of nuclear weapons, in order to move on to the gradual reduction of stockpiles and eventually to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons be given treaty form: But such commitments cannot be snatched out of the air; they are born in the process of talks, for which we insist there is a need.

In the Soviet Union's opinion it is necessary for all nuclear states, as well as a certain number of nonnuclear states, to meet around the conference table and for the establishment of precise date for the start of talks. The present General Assembly session must have its say on this point--it must make an appropriate appeal, above all to all nuclear states.

Any major task, and nuclear disarmament in particular, requires the maximum realism when you start trying to resolve it. In the modern world, this matter cannot be expected to go well unless parallel measures are adopted to strengthen political and international-legal guarantees of the security of states. In this connection, the proposal on concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations is becoming increasingly urgent.

While stressing that the preservation of peace for one-third of a century is a great achievement by the peoples, we must not forget for a minute the great dangers that lie in wait for mankind. To free the peoples completely from the threat of nuclear war--this is the basis of our proposals.

This is also the aim served by the Soviet Union's concrete initiatives, which we again stress today, believing that they will meet with the understanding and support of the General Assembly.

It is a question, first, of strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and, second, of the nondeployment of nuclear waspons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present.

I will remind you that our country recently took a step to help the nonnuclear states to be more confident of their security. The Soviet Union stated: It will never use nuclear weapons against countries that renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory.

After us, the United States and Britain made statements concerning their nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states. In general, this could be regarded as a positive fact, if such statements were not surrounded by all kinds of reservations that degrade them.

The Soviet Union does not restrict itself to the solemn declaration on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states that renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory. We have expressed readiness--and this remains in force--to conclude special agreements on this point with any of those countries. The USSR calls upon all other nuclear states to act in the same way and assume the appropriate commitments.

At the same time it is clear that the most effective solution to the problem of protecting nonnuclear states from the use of nuclear weapons against them requires coordinated guarantees from the nuclear states--a multilateral agreement is needed. In other words, an international agreement is necessary, based on a commitment by those states not to use nuclear weapons and not to threaten to use them against nonnuclear countries participating in the agreement, if these last do not produce or acquire such weapons or have them on their territory. Such a commitment could be extended to armed forces and sites under the jurisdiction and control of nonnuclear states, that is, it could be made even wider.

Is participation in such an international agreement advantageous to nonnuclear states? Certainly. They would obtain guarantees of their security enshrined in universal international law. Nothing would be required of them except the strict observance of their nonnuclear status. The gain would, at the same time, be universal, since the threat of the emergence of nuclear conflict would be reduced and the general world atmosphere would improve.

Taking all this into consideration and responding to the relevant appeal of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union proposed the inclusion on the agenda of the present session, as an important and urgent question, of the question of "the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states." Seeking to put the matter on a practical footing at once, we also put forward a draft of such a convention.

We think that one of the advantages of our initiative lies in the fact that, with the good will of states, especially nuclear states, it could yield practical results relatively quickly. After the discussion of this question at the present General Assembly session, the Disarmament Committee could immediately embark on finalizing the text of the convention, in order to ready it within the shortest possible time for the signatures of all states.

Now, as for the second proposal put forward by us--on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where they are not presently deployed--it can hardly be disputed that this is a real way of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons on earth.

In this case, too, we consider the viewpoint of a large group of states. Many countries are becoming increasingly well aware of the dangers associated with nuclear weapons, and have no desire to have them on their territory.

We envisage the solution to the problem as an international agreement, based on a clear and simple commitment by nuclear states not to deploy nuclear weapons on territories where they are not now deployed. All forms of nuclear weapons would be included in such a commitment--warheads, bombs, missiles, mines and so forth, whether deployed as combat systems or located in depots and stores. The agreement would also enshrine the intention of nonnuclear states to refrain from taking any steps that would lead directly or indirectly to the appearance of nuclear weapons on their territory.

If all the nuclear powers agree not to deploy nuclear weapons where there are none presently deployed--our country has already declared its readiness to undertake this--then reaching international agreement would not present much difficulty.

The Soviet Union would like to hope that the UN General Assembly will display a positive attitude to the Soviet Union's proposal.

The implementation of the initiatives that we have launched at this session will also mean that the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime will be substantially consolidated without any effect on the possibility of utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Moreove, since their content of our proposals echoes the idea of creating nuclear-free zones, they provide even greater scope for the practical implementation of these ideas by the states' collective or individual efforts.

The need to prevent the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction is making itself felt increasingly insistently. The appropriate talks have begun in the Disarmament Committee on our initiative. But these talks are proceeding too slowly. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union favors an agreement on this particular question, which is of exceptional importance, and the accelerated completion of special agreements on individual types of weapons, where necessary.

This applies primarily to inhuman weapons such as neutron weapons. The situation would have become far more dangerous had the plans for their production, stockpiling and deployment become a reaility. The interests of peace demand an irrevocable renunciation of these plans.

The very rapid progress of science and technology in the military sphere--that sort of saber-dance--is increasing the danger that matters could reach the point beyond which any possibility of verifying the implementation of existing or proposed agreements on arms limitation would disappear.

Wherever disarmament talks may take place and whatever the circle of their participants, our course is one of achieving concrete results from these talks. The speediest completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on stragegic offensive arms limitation is of particular significance. The essence of the problem is to place limits on the deployment of the most dangerous and most destructive types of arms, and then to move on to negotiations on significantly lowering the level of these arms.

I would like to express the hope that a sober, well-considered approach will prevail in U.S. policy on this question of exceptional importance, because a new agreement is equally needed by the Soviet Union, the United States, and the world as a whole.

Many countries on different continents welcomed the beginning of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on certain questions bearing on the problem of disarmament and ending the arms race, including the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and on limiting the sale of conventional weapons.

Positive results at the talks concerning the Indian Ocean could have been reached long ago. However, since February this year, these talks have been "frozen" through no fault of ours. Many states that had hopes that the talks would help the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace are disturbed by this.

But what is above all necessary to limit the sale of conventional arms and their delivery to other countries? A political basis for the solution of this problem is needed--international legal criteria that would take into account both the task of limiting the sale of weapons and also the legitimate interests of the peoples who are fighting against aggression and for their freedom and independence.

Just recently definite progress has been achieved at the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. There is agreement on the fact that the final treaty must establish a ban on any test detonations of nuclear weapons in any environment. It is even more important to successfully conclude the talks. For some reason ournegotiating partners are dragging their feet.

The Soviet Union is raising in all seriousness the question of limiting conventional arms and armed forces. The role of conventional arms is great even now. Meanwhile, there are not enough efforts by states to restrict these armaments.

To date, there has been no real progress at the Vienna talks on reducing arms forces and armaments in central Europe. Throughout these talks we have been encountering the same argument by our Western partners--you, the socialist countries, will make bigger reductions, and we will make smaller ones. Of couse, there has not been, and cannot be, any proof of the validity of such a one-sided approach. This constitutes an artificial piling up of obstacles.

Our position is straightforward: While not altering the correlation of arms and armed forces, their level on both sides should nevertheless be reduced. Some people here will have to curb their appetites, which are aimed at damaging the socialist countries by altering the correlation of forces in NATO's favor.

The socialist countries recently made fresh proposals in Vienna, whose constructive nature is also acknowledged in the West. We expect a practical and positive response to these proposals.

In connection with the problem of disarmament, it is opportune to stress the acute economic development problems of many states that are appealing for assistance. They are being forced to cope with great difficulties. Suffice it to say that according to UN data, 1.5 billion people, that is, more than one-third of all mankind, are deprived of elementary medical treatment, and about 700 million regularly fail to get adequate nourishment. At the same time, vast sums of unprecedented size are being wasted on preparations for war. Moreover, military appropriations are continuing to grow.

The Soviet Union long ago proposed the trimming of military budgets, above all by the permanent members of the Security Council, by a specific percentage and that part of the money so saved be allocated for aid to developing countries. This would be a major step of tremendous significance. But the answer we receive is: Before cutting back military budgets, it is necessary to study them. But it is possible to struggle with this for decades and still be studying. Cutting back, means cutting back military budgets without starting any bureaucratic procrastination, albeit concealed by a pseudoscientific screen. This must be a political decision.

To overcome stagnation, we are proposing an agreement on the reduction by states possessing a large economic and military potential of their military budgets, not in percentage terms but in absolute terms. This reduction should be started in the next fiscal year and should cover a 3-year period. And 10 percent of the money made available through these reductions will go toward increasing aid to the developing countries.

It is essential to stress most forcefully that the reduction of military budgets is being proposed not just as a topical task but as one which is comparatively easy to solve, provided of course that the desire to solve it does exist.

The peoples of the whole world would heave a sigh of relief from the reduction of their tax burden. Many people are now giving thought to why certain states, and by no means least of all the economically developed states, are experiencing economic upheavals. Our answer is this: Instead of throwing colossal and valuable physical resources onto the conveyor belts producing a constant stream of missiles, tanks, aircraft, guns and other means of annihilating people, these resources should be switched to peaceful purposes. The money thus made available could be channeled into enhancing the well-being of the peoples and at meeting top-priority needs such as housing construction, the improvement of medical services, education and science and, finally, simply the struggle against hunger.

All this emphasizes the depth of the responsiblity borne above all by the figures who determine the foreign and internal policy of states for the solution of the disarmament tasks confronting mankind.

And so, from whatever angle the problem of ending the arms race and the problem of disarmament are viewed, the Soviet Union is prepared to seek the appropriate international accords. We have made specific proposals on this score. Naturally we will readily examine proposals from other states aimed at solving this historic task.

The Soviet Union values the efforts that the nonalined states are making to get the disarmament problem moving again. The activity of the countries of the nonalined movement in this direction, as in other sectors of the struggle for peace, is increasing, and this is a positive phenomenon in international life.

The General Assembly could render the cause of peace a good service if it were to promote the convening of a world disarmament conference. It is precisely at such a forum that decisions might be adopted that would be binding upon states.

It is good that the United Nations is tackling questions of disarmament more actively. This is promoting a situation in which the corresponding talks are subject to the closer scrutiny of public opinion: so that those who, despite the will of the peoples, are whipping up the arms race, are made uncomfortable. It is necessary to create, throughout the world, the kind of moral atmosphere in which the opponents of disarmament would feel as if they were standing in the stocks.

There is no nation that does not crave for peace. On behalf of the Soviet people we can say most responsibly: They do not seek war and will not start one. This also applies fully to our friends and allies. But even outside the socialist community there is no nation that is not striving for peace. In the states that are pursuing a militarist course, the line is drawn not between the peoples themselves, but between the peoples on the one hand, and the figures who control the policy of these states and who have sold their souls to the interests of narrow groups making fortunes from military production, on the other.

The states are confronted with a multitude of international problems. The number and complexity of these problems will hardly diminish with the passage of time. But under what conditions and in what kind of atmosphere is it easier to solve these problems? Clearly, in an atmosphere of the relaxation of tension and certainly not in an exacerbation of the situation, when the task becomes more strenuous. The experience of many years indicates this.

The cornerstone of international life and of continued progress in the cause of detente has been and still remains the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states, regardless of the far-fetched pretexts for attempts to violate this principle. Any self-respecting people, or state will continue to give a resolute rebuff to such attempts. The Soviet Union has never allowed and will not allow interference in its own internal affairs.

The course of Soviet foreign policy toward peace, detente and disarmament is a firm one. It is shaped by the organic needs of the social system of our state. It expresses the will of all the Soviet People, and it translates into life the aims of the CPSU congresses.

For all the complexity of the international situation, the Soviet people are optimistic about the future. Our confidence is based on the fact that the people's will for peace is inexorable and that the forces that adhere to positions of preserving and consolidating peace will prevail over those that would like to direct world events in the opposite direction.

Since we assess the course of world events in this way, we are prepared to work relentlessly, including within the United Nations--and we call on all other states to do the same--so that all peoples can be brought closer to a reliable peace and so that the dam that holds back war may be unbreachable and unsurmountable. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

Italian Counterpart

LD271912Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting in New York today with Italian Foreign Minister Forlani.

During discussion of questions of bilateral Soviet-Italian relations the ministers expressed their satisfaction at the favourable progress in multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

In accordance with the practice of mutual political consultations, as laid down in the 1972 Soviet-Italian protocol, Gromyko and Forlani reviewed a number of international problems, including questions connected with the work of the present UN General Assembly session.

The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Finnish Foreign Minister

LD271914Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1849 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Gromyko had a meeting today with Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmopshere, they discussed questions of Soviet-Finnish relations, which are developing on the firm basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, the 30th anniversary of which was celebrated solemnly in both countries this year.

The ministers also exchanged opinions on international problems, including questions (?included) in the work of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

FRG's Genscher

LD271702Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A meeting took place in New York yesterday between Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and foreign minister.

This meeting served the continuation of the active and businesslike exchange of views that is an important means for establishing greater mutual understanding, strengthening trust and also for further broadening the foundations of mutual agreement. Both international and bilateral questions were the subject of the conversations. Both sides stressed that the visit that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made to the FRG in 1978 had great significance for the cause of international detente and the development of bilateral relations.

The ministers discussed issues relating to the limitation of armaments and disarmament, problems relating to the activity of the UN Organization and also to the continuation of the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In addition, issues connected with the development of the situation in Africa and in the Near East were discussed.

Both sides were united in their view that efforts should be undertaken to make full use of the opportunities provided by bilateral links in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of interest to them.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that since the important meetings in May of this year, other useful contacts have taken place, including the eighth session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which determined the further direction for the development of trade relations and industrial cooperation.

The meeting of the ministers passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Secretary of State Vance

LD280602Y Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The main attention in the course of the meeting was paid to the discussion of so far outstanding questions relating to drafting an agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

LEFTIST TERRORISM MOTIVATED BY ANTICOMMUNIST AIMS

LD271455Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by Candidate of Historical Sciences M. Basmanov: "Whom Does 'Revolutionary' Terror Serve?"]

[Text] Terrorist shooting has been heard at various times in different countries. It was heard in early September 1977, in Cologne in the FRG, at the kidnaping of H.M. Schleyer, chairman of the Union of German Industrialists, and in mid-March 1978, in Rome, during the attack on A. Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, and his bodyguard. The kidnapings were thoroughly prepared, and attempts to find the kidnaped men were unsuccessful. Finally--murder. In such cases, criminologists say: "The criminals had the same trademark."

The press of various political orientations is perplexed by the failure to catch the criminals and is suggesting the idea of the existence of a well-prepared international conspiracy, with the participation of the American CIA and NATO intelligence services. One thing is indusputable: In the struggle against democratic forces, imperialist reaction allies itself with leftist groups operating in a number of capitalist countries.

Who Are They?

Press reports indicate, in some cases subversive acts have been committed by Maoists, in others by anarchist terrorists. In some places Trotskiyites have also been active.

Most often they are called "leftist" extremists. The addition of the adjective "leftist" makes it possible to mark a boundary with rightwing extremism, with neofascism. In practice, it is very difficult to make this distinction.

To be a "leftist" is not the same as to be a leftwinger. Seizing hostages and carrying out inhuman violence against them, hijacking aircraft with innocent passengers on board, turning over cars "for sporting interest," acts of vandalism and unbridled hooliganism, savage reprisals on "renegades" from your own ranks--all this looks very much like ordinary crime and can have nothing in common with the genuinely leftwing, revolutionary liberation movement.

Disguised in Red

The attempts by extreme leftist groups to disguise their provocative sorties in Red are blasphemous. The terrorists who kidnaped A. Moro called themselves the "Red Brigades." It is no accident that the anarchist Baader-Meinhof gang, which carried out similar kidnapings, robbed banks and caused explosions in stores, called itself a "'Red Army' Faction." The "RED BANNER"--that is the name that Maoists and Trotskiyites give to their newspapers in several capitalist countries. Wrecking demonstrations by the working people and organizing "counterdemonstrations," "leftist" extremists usually march under red flags.

Naturally, this often leads to confusion--it is not very easy to tell when a flag is true and when spurious. But that is just what the "leftists" want.

Why Is "Leftist" Extremism Convenient to Reaction?

"Leftist" extremists conduct themselves in different ways, but everywhere they are provocative. However, imperialist reaction, which usually suppresses the least opposition, is not only reconciled to these sorties, but even directly sponsors them. Why?

Today, reaction wants to restrain the increasing desire of broad masses of the working people of capitalist countries for the democratization of sociopolitical life and for radical social transformations. Speculating on the "horrors of revolutionary terror" and describing leftist sorties in detail (the bourgeois press writes 10 times more about them than about any major event held by communists), bourgeois propaganda frightens the public with the "threat from the left," insinuating that in the event of profound social changes it would be "even worse," "even more terrible." So barriers are erected in the path of those who tend toward the ideas of scientific communism.

In the seventies, reaction has more than once made use of the thesis on the danger of "leftist" extremism to justify antidemocratic actions. On first coming to power, the Pinochet clique asserted that this was the only way to "save" Chile. Terrorist acts in the FRG were used as justification for assaults on democratic rights. In Portugal and Spain, actions by "leftists" served as a pretext for reaction to slow down the intended rate of democratization of those countries. In Italy, the kidnaping of A. Moro led to the activation of fascist and other antidemocratic forces.

Reaction also needs the sensationalist ballyhoo about the actions of "leftists" to distract the public's attention from many crimes committed by imperialism. The rightists have launched, with astonishing coordination, a propaganda campaign on the need for a "tougher political line," and have demanded an "end to liberalism" and a ban on communist parties.

A Crime Against Democratic Forces, Against Revolution

As E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, stated with justice, terrorism "has nothing in common with the political struggle and can still less be regarded as revolutionary activity." The same assessment of the actions of terrorists has been given by representatives of other communist parties.

The crime that has been and is being committed by "leftist" extremists against the revolution is that they are trying to discredit the very idea of revolutionary struggle. The same aim is served by the whole ideology of present-day "leftist" extremists--whether anarchists, Trotskiyites or members of Maoist groups.

At an international congress in August 1971, anarchists declared capiatlism to be a "lesser evil" than socialism. They are echoed by Maoist groups, which assert that the Soviet Union is "more dangerous than imperialist states of the old type." Trotskiyites have been calling for the overthrow of the socialist system for a long time now.

"Leftists" extremists always replace the struggle against imperialist reaction with the struggle against communist parties, against their program principles, which envisage a union of all leftwing forces and the implementation of profound economic and political transformations opening up prospects for the further struggle for socialism.

"Leftist" extremism also operates as the enemy of the vital interests of all peace-loving forces. With irresponsible, provocative appeals to fight against peaceful coexistence and international detente, with monstrous statements that the Soviet Union is the "most dangerous source of a new world war," "leftist" extremism is helping reactionary forces that nurture plans to undermine detente. The struggle against it, as against other types of anticommunism and antisocialism, is the common cause of the international communist movement and of all democratic, progressive forces.

SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD ASSESSES AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

LD271021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--A PRAVDA correspondent has talked with F.A. Tabeyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who headed the Soviet delegation at the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction.

In the talk, F.A. Tabeyev stated that the convening of the conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples in Addis Ababa was prompted by objective circumstances. The imperialist forces that are trying, through all sorts of maneuvers and provocative acts, to set the interests of the African and Arab peoples against each other and engender conflicts and hostility among them, have become very active in the Near East and Africa. The aim of this policy is clear--to preserve the imperialist powers' positions in these regions and halt the process of the revolutionary-democratic transformations.

The imperialist circles have two main bastions--Israel and the Republic of South Africa--with whose aid cold and hot wars are waged against the fundamental interests of the African and Arab peoples. The conference's task was to expose these imperialist intrigues and promote the growth of the solidarity and unity of the peoples of the continent in their common anti-imperialist struggle.

Addis Ababa was selected as the venue for the conference. In recent years, the head of the Soviet delegation noted, Ethiopia has become the center of clashes and struggle between the progressive and reactionary forces in this part of Africa. The conference demonstrated the broad international recognition of the achievements of Ethiopia, whose people have smashed the centuries-old feudal-monarchic regime and carried out fundamental democratic reforms. In his speech at the opening of the conference, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, thanked the delegates for their important and timely moral-political support to the 30 million Ethiopians, who are living through glorious and complex years of revolutionary transformations.

F.A. Tabeyev noted that the speeches and discussions at the conference quite obviously showed the maturity, depth and scope of the national liberation movement today.

The speech by Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, who revealed the dirty game of the clique of Smith and his patrons, who are still trying to preserve their positions in Rhodesia, was heard with great interest. Those taking part in the conference, including representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, condemned the separate deal at Camp David.

The conference adopted a number of specific decisions aimed at supporting the struggle of the African and Arab peoples. Thus, in November this year, a week of solidarity with revolutionary Ethiopia in its struggle for sovereignty and territorial integrity will be held. A campaign is also planned in support of Socialist Vietnam, which is being subjected to shameless attacks from China.

During the conference, delegates from many countries of Asia and Africa cited numerous cases of subversive splittist activity by the Peking leadership and revealed its danger for the national liberation and revolutionary movement throughout the world. The conference's common declaration spoke of the merging of Peking's course with the policy of the imperialist powers on a common anti-Soviet, reactionary platform.

In conclusion, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that the meeting in Addis Ababa had again demonstrated the unity of interests and common aims of the socialist community countries and the international workers and national liberation movement in their joint struggle.

BRIEFS

DISCUSSIONS ON MARINE ENGINES--A meeting has ended at Batumi, a Black Sea port, between representatives of the Swiss firm Sulser and staff of Polish, Yugoslav and Finnish firms and works, making its marine engines under license, and specialists of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine. Sulzer engines are used in many Soviet ships, tankers and ore carriers. In the course of a businesslike discussion, exchanges of opinion took place on matters of building and operating the engines. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

KOBYSH IN LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON U.S.-SOVIET TIES

LD271605Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 9 LD

[Observer Vitaliy Kobysh commentary: "The USSR: Its Former Course"]

[Text] According to NEWSWEEK's assessment, "signs of a thaw" have appeared in Soviet-U.S. relations which, since the new administration entered the White House, have known many vexatious setbacks. "The state of the negotiations to limit strategic arms was a leading indicator of the new thaw," the U.S. magazine points out, stressing, in particular, the importance of the consultations which were conducted in Moscow recently by P. Warnke, the head of the U.S. delegation at these talks. These conversations of P. Warnke's "are to prepare the ground for official talks between Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Secretary of State C. Vance in Washington on 19 September," the New York TIMES observes.

The same kind of view is taken of the conversation that L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had with Senator E. Kennedy, the prominent U.S. politician, during which key questions of Soviet-U.S. relations were discussed. As has already been reported, during the conversation L.I. Brezhnev provided a principled assessment of the present unsatisfactory state of these relations, confirming the Soviet Union's consistentline toward the development of constructive and stable relations with the United States and stressing the importance of the fact that they should be built on a foundation of the strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In this connection, L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on the special importance of the joint efforts of both countries to achieve practical results at the talks concerning the ending of the arms race and above all the speediest conclusion of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The U.S. press also perceived a "sign of a thaw" in the decision of U.S. President J. Carter to abrogate his recent order delaying the issuing of a license for the export to the USSR of drilling equipment by Dresser Industries, and in a number of other steps taken recently by both sides. "If the new atmosphere continues to promote the solution of the most important practical problems of completing the SALT talks and of switching Soviet-U.S. trade to a more normal footing, the possibility of settling certain less important conflicts which are nevertheless attracting heightened attention will also emerge, U.S. figures and Soviet diplomats believe," stated the New York TIMES, summing up.

Not even a thaw but mere signs of one are not the most reliable basis for optimism. But in quite broad sections in the United States the realization of the abnormality of the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations and of the fact that they are at variance with the interests of our two countries and with the task of consolidating peace is so clear that the people here, with their keen perception, spot the slightest symptoms of an improvement in these relations and of any rise in their temperature. These circles want to believe that the worst is now over and that the time has come to renew the dialog, proceeding not from temporary and immediate interests, however tempting they may seem, but from the fundamental long-term interests of our two peoples and of all mankind.

At the same time, the "entire royal array" of fierce opponents of the policy of detente has become appreciably alarmed. J. Schlesinger, former defense secretary and CIA director, and current U.S. "energy tsar" has grown more active. Senator Jackson is scaring people by saying that the Senate will not ratify the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. Former National Security Council official S. Huntington is demanding that trade with the USSR be used as a means of applying pressure on the USSR. The weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT appeals: "Despite the unexpected thaw.... do not count on detente returning firmly to its former path."

Whether or not it will return to its former path depends on the U.S. side. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to insure that the policy of detente becomes part and parcel of mankind's life, and everything for its consolidation and deepening. The Soviet Union is not responsible for the worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations. On the contrary, when an unexpected falloff [sboy] occurred in Washington's course, our country displayed the maximum restraint.

The Soviet Union's line has not changed. During L.I. Brezhnev's aforementioned conversation with Senator E. Kennedy, confidence was expressed that the leveling out of relations between the USSR and the United States and the continuation of the course toward the improvement of these relations would accord with the aspirations of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of international detente and world peace. If this line meets with understanding from leading U.S. circles and is backed up by concrete deeds on their part, not just "signs" of a thaw but a thaw itself, about which there is talk at present in the United States, will become a reality.

NEW YORK TIMES CITED ON U.S. ARMS AID TO NATO

LD261048Y Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 26, TASS--Washington began taking a series of steps aimed at the further strengthening of the NATO bloc's combat might, the news service of the New York TIMES reported today. Further contingents of American troops and up-to-date armaments are being shifted to Europe. The arming of NATO troops with up-to-date anti-tank weapons, including rockets, for instance, has been substantially increased. Their number will be 193,000 by the end of this year. American Cobra helicopters, armed with guided anti-tank missiles TOW and tactical assault fighters A-10 are being shipped to Europe.

At the same time the United States is renewing NATO's fighter force. 96 up-to-date supersonic fighter bombers F-15 were moved to Europe by the Pentagon to replace the F-4 planes. The remaining F-4 planes are equipped with up-to-date weapons.

At the same time, the New York TIMES remarks, the United States is exerting bigger pressure on its NATO allies, compelling them to comission ever more new up-to-date means of warfare.

Such a policy by Washington, running counter to the desire of the European peoples for peace and detente, but provokes another spiral in the arms race on the European Continent.

CARTER'S SIGNING OF 1979 MILITARY AID BILL REPORTED

LD271944Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter has signed the military foreign aid for the 1979 fiscal year which begins 1 October.

Under this bill, the United States has assigned to its "friends" and allies $2.8 billion for the acquisition of American weapons. The lion's share of the allocations, almost $800 million, goes as usual to Tel Aviv, which will put it into the further development of its military machine. As-Sadat too will receive his pieces of silver for betraying the interests of the Arab people and conceding to Tel Aviv's policy of territorial claims. The legislators have assigned $750 million in military aid to Egypt. The bill signed by Carter also provides for the immediate lifting of the embargo on American arms supplies to Turkey which was imposed by the U.S. Congress in 1974.

CARTER ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO STIMULATE EXPORTS

LD271434Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov writes:

President Carter has announced measures to activate American export. The presidential statement on this matter says that the big deficit in U.S. foreign trade in recent years has weakened the dollar's positions, intensified inflation and instability in the world economy. According to the president, the excessive U.S. import of oil is one of the main causes of the U.S. foreign trade deficit that amounted to about 27 billion dollars last year and will reach 30 billion dollars this year. The United States last year imported oil to the sum of 45 billion dollars and during the first seven months of this year to the sum of 24 billion dollars.

The slow growth of American export, especially as compared to other Western countries, is another important factor that causes the deficit in foreign trade. Last year the share of the United States in the world export of manufactured goods dropped to 19.8 per cent, the lowest level since 1972. To invigorate export it is intended to increase loans granted to businessmen by export-import banks and to work out a programme of stimulating exports. The anti-trust legislation will be applied less strictly to concerns.

In the opinion of local observers it can be concluded from the President's statement that the State Department will exert pressure on U.S. trade partners, first of all on countries of Western Europe and Japan, in order to make them slacken restrictions on the import of American goods.

PRAVDA CATALOGS U.S. ILLS, SEES RIGHTS CAMPAIGN BACKFIRING

LD271403 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 September 1978 publishes on page 4 a 2,200-word article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov under the heading "The Facts Expose Them," contrasting the White House's statements on human rights issues with U.S. reality. Having cited the case of the Wilmington ten, economic discrimination against ethnic minorities and the poverty-line existence of poor whites, all mentioned in a report by the San Francisco "committee for the United States' fulfillment of the Helsinki conference accords in the sphere of human rights," as examples of the violation of human rights in the United States, Korionov continues:

"The lack of rights in the economic and social sphere is accompanied by the lack of rights of tens of millions of Americans in the political sphere. The authors of the report, recalling the admission of Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative in the United Nations, concerning the large number of political prisoners in the United States, write that Young's statement merely confirmed long-known facts. Thus, anyone who disagrees with U.S. policy must either keep silent and remain passive or be threatened with imprisonment. So-called "behavior modification programs" such as electric 'therapy' and other intolerable methods like the use of mind-altering drugs continue to be used against political prisoners. Political prisoners are placed in mental hospitals where they are subjected to various medical 'experiements.' The committee has called on the countries which took part in the all European conference to condemn the 'hypocritical and phoney campaign' of the Washington administration's 'defense' of human rights abroad."

Having mentioned President Carter's praise of the CIA, Korionov describes extensive surveillance of U.S. citizens by the authorities and notes that Congress is now examing "new bills restoring the most reactionary provisions of the antiworker, anticommunist laws adopted during the years of McCarthyism." He also notes that the U.S. police have recently been granted greater powers of search. He concludes:

"The U.S. ruling circles are 'exporting' their 'experience' extensively to other countries. Recently, the following statement was heard from one high-ranking representative of the administration: 'Our aid to foreign states must be compatible with our determination to improve the situation in the sphere of political, economic and civil rights everywhere in the world.... We have also increased aid to other governments which pursue a correct policy in the human rights sphere or are improving their behavior in this sphere.'

"In mounting a demagogic campaign around the human rights issue its transatlantic organizers have not concealed the fact that one of their main aims is the attempt 'to regain the moral prestige we once had.' Life, however, attests that the fabricated campaign is bringing them no dividends. On the contrary, it is obviously striking against those who undertook it."

U.S.-SOVIET CONSTRUCTION BODY MEETS IN WASHINGTON

LD272150Y Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 27, TASS--The third session of the joint Soviet-American commission for cooperation in the field of housing and other construction began its work here today.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Ignatiy Novikov. The American delegation is headed by Secretary for Housing Construction and Urban Development Patricia Roberts Harris.

The commission will study the results of Soviet-American scientific-technical cooperation in the field of construction in the priod since the second session and adopt a plan of joint work in 1979.

INSTABILITY IN CHINA ON EVE OF 1 OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY NOTED

OW270607Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] China will doubtlessly greet its 29th founding anniversary with a domestic situation marked by political instability. Political movement, which has been carried out many times and with broader and deeper intensity each time, does not indicate any stability whatsoever in the country. The current political campaign has been called a "struggle against the gang of four and their followers." Facts show that the movement has caused mutual suspicion among the people and hatred between family members, and that the masses of people have no confidence, but instead fear for their future. They do not know what to do. It is not accidental that the Chinese press has long talked about the "wind faction," "slippery faction" and so forth. In order to survive in the changing situation in present-day China, people have to adopt various tricks and confound black with white. Criticizing certain persons today and others tomorrow, people will do anything to avoid trouble. Regrettably, in so doing people still have no insurance of not being persecuted. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly called, and are still calling, for the investigation and punishment of persons belonging to the "wind faction," "slippery faction" and so forth. As you can see, the laboring people in China can only dream of a normal and peaceful life.

The unclear political situation in China cannot but affect its economic affairs. According to Chinese press reports, leaders of industrial departments do not know what to do--which is the leading factor: politics or production? Is it necessary to implement the principle of "to each according to his work?" The fact that, despite the Chinese press' painstaking efforts to explain these questions, the people have continued to ask them indicates their distrust of official propaganda.

Instability at the grassroots level also reflects the instability and lack of unity within Peking's upper echelon. The antagonistic contradictions between Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping have become more acute. Under the instruction of Teng Hsiao-ping, some people who rose to prominence during the Cultural Revolution have been dismissed from their posts.

As in previous years, China greets its 1 October national day with instability throughout the country. Political instability caused by the antipeople, antisocialist policy of Mao Tse-tung and his confidants is a characteristic of the present Chinese regime. The people who control this regime have formally declared themselves successors to Mao Tse-tung's harmful policy and have actively carried it out.

CHINA ACCUSED OF ADVOCATING WAR AGAINST USSR

LD272310Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Officially, the purpose of this visit was the signing of a cultural agreement between the two countries. But public opinion has been drawn to the fact that the Chinese minister did not confine himself to cultural questions alone. At a reception given in his honor, Huang Hua went beyond the confines of culture and spoke of the compelling need for the establishment of a powerful united Europe.

Shortly before Huang Hua's Athens visit, Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng made a similar statement during his visit to Romania and Yugoslavia. The only difference was that the prime minister spoke more openly: He attempted a rude attack against the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. Many foreign affairs commentators said at the time that Peking's real goal in the Balkans was the disruption of security and mutual understanding in this region of Europe by fomenting discord among the states there. An appraisal of China's intensified statements shows that these are aimed at war preparations. Reiterating its claims that a new world war is inevitable, Peking continues to call on Western countries to prepare for a war against the Soviet Union--implying at the same time that Europe will prove to be the scene of the new war. Everything, including the rostrum of the United Nations, is being utilized as a medium of disseminating such militarist propaganda, and the Maoist leaders are seeking a rapprochement with leading reactionary forces and with the most aggressive circles within NATO known for their inimical attitude toward the socialist countries. This is the reason why General Haig, the American commander in chief of NATO's armed forces in Europe, has called China the 16th member of NATO.

Peking is also trying to entice Western statesmen and politicians who have no anti-Soviet or militarist tendencies to follow a path that leads to an anti-Soviet bloc. During the visit of Mayor Chirac of Paris to China, Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng tried to convince him of the necessity of a war against the Soviet Union and said that for this reason China is seeking a rapprochement with the West. TERCUMAN wrote at the time that this was not the first time that China had indulged in these maneuvers and that they aroused nothing but antipathy. It must be said that the leaders of Western European countries are not letting themselves be carried away by Peking's political provocations. But China is persisting in its efforts to drag European states into a struggle against the Soviet Union, against peace and against strengthening European security. This is why the activities of Peking's representatives in the Balkans and Western Europe are causing justifiable concern to European public opinion.

FRANCE DECIDES TO JOIN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD271340Y Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Paris, September 27, TASS--France has agreed to participate in the work of the Disarmament Committee, which will replace the current talks at Geneva, newsmen were told by French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting.

During the Cabinet meeting Olivier Stirn presented an announcement on France's participation in discussing the disarmament problem. He said that the decision to set up the new Disarmament Committee was taken at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly and that it answers the goals assigned in that field by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France.

On his part Valery Giscard d'Estaing said addressing the Cabinet meeting that the decisions to set up a new Disarmament Committee taken in spring "make it possible for France to occupy the place reserved for it." France, he said, would strive "to make real disarmament advance--disarmament that takes account of each nation's legitimate right to security."

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE COOPERATION TO BE REVIEWED AT MEETING

LD271352Y Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--The course of implementation of the agreement on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France (1975-1979) and of realisation of a ten-year programme of deepening cooperation in economy and industry will be considered at the 13th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission. It will be held in Paris next week.

The agreement, signed by leaders of the two countries in December 1974, envisaged a 100 per cent rise in mutual trade, as compared with the previous five-year period, and, if possible, a 200 per cent rise. During the visits of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to France an agreement was reached to make all steps necessary to see to it that the volume of trade between the two countries should treble, the results achieved since the time the agreement was put into effect testify to reality of the target.

Soviet-French trade in the past period exceeded 100 per cent trade in 1970-1974. France now holds one of the leading places in the USSR's foreign trade with Western states. Reciprocal deliveries of commodities play a major role in imports of either of the countries.

Raw commodities account for a major part of Soviet exports to France. Oil, oil products, natural gas are supplied on the basis of long-term agreements and contracts. Among engineering products which are in demand in France, mention should be made of Lada and Niva passenger cars, Belorus tractors, machine tools, cultural and recreational goods. But restrictions on imports of a number of commodities, which are in effect in France, stand in the way of broader exports of Soviet engineering products.

The Soviet Union, in its turn, purchases equipment for the chemical industry, metallurgy, car industry. French firms, supplying equipment and technology for enterprises built in the USSR, receive manufactured products in exchange. This form of cooperation assumes an ever greater significance in trade-and-economic relations between the two countries.

'AUTUMN FORGE' SEEKS TO UNDERMINE DETENTE, REVIVE WAR HYSTERIA

LD271023Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[From international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and V. Chursanov: "What The Atlanticists Are Rehearsing"]

[Text] NATO's Northern Wedding maneuvers ended last Tuesday with the landing of amphibious forces on the Shetland Islands and in southern Norway and Denmark. Some 45,000 soldiers and officers, more than 170 ships and 800 aircraft and helicopters from nine countries of the North Atlantic bloc had taken part in them. But they were merely an overture, a kind of introduction to the Autumn Forge series of "war games" undertaken by Atlantic strategists every year.

In all, this series will include several dozen maneuvers and exercises for NATO ground, naval and air forces. They will continue until the beginning of 1979 and will cover a vast territory of West Europe--from northern Norway to the Aegean Sea. Hundreds of thousands of servicemen, tens of thousands of tracked and wheeled vehicles, thousands of aircraft and hundreds of ships are being drawn into their orbit. In point of fact, the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE has pointed out, "during the 4 weeks of the Autumn Forge military exercises the entire NATO bloc will be placed in a state of combat readiness."

NATO headquarters has reported that the chief purpose of the annual Autumn Forge exercises is to perfect the troops' combat readiness, improve military-theoretical concepts and tactics and improve the organization of bringing up reinforcements to a particular region. But in fact the thrust of the theme of the present series of exercises for the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc, as in previous years, is determined by the NATO staff's constant desire to increase the troops' strike power, their mobility and their ability to operate in regions with different natural conditions.

But at the same time the Pentagon generals, who set the tone in the Atlantic staffs, are using the rehearsals which they have organized for combat operations on the territory of West Europe in order once again to display to their partners the desire and readiness of the United States to pay special attention to militarist preparations in this part of the world and, in particular, its ability to reinforce the U.S. troops stationed there in a comparatively short time.

The Northern Wedding maneuvers were still continuing when more than 13,000 U.S. servicemen were airlifted from their bases on U.S. territory to the airports of Brussels, Amsterdam and Luxembourg and to the Air Force Base at Ramstein (FRG) within the framework of the Reforger operation. Some 180 heavy transport aircraft were involved in fulfilling this task. In addition, 37,000 tons of military freight--weapons, war materiel, equipment and ammunition--were transported across the ocean to West European ports, primarily to Rotterdam (Holland) and Ghent (Belgium). In particular, U.S. tanks were shipped through Ghent, as well as 130 helicopters which flew to Ramstein after being assembled.

Another operation was being developed in parallel with Reforger--Crested Cap: 48 Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers made the flight from the United States to the FRG.

According to figures in the foreign press, a sum total of 25,000 soldiers and officers have been sent to West Europe by air and sea from four bases in the United States between the end of August and the present time. In addition to the Phantoms, 18 of the latest U.S. F-15 fighters have been transferred to the FRG. [paragraph continues]

Immediately on arrival the U.S. troops join in the NATO exercises now taking place. They have participated, specifically, in the Bold Guard maneuvers held from 19 through 22 September in Schleswig-Holstein, on the border between the FRG and Denmark.

In terms of their conception and tactical operational background the Bold Guard maneuvers were the direct continuation and development of the operations being perfected on the Northern Wedding maneuvers. In the assessment of the foreign press Bold Guard was "the biggest exercises ever held on NATO's northern flank." Suffice it to say that more than 60,000 U.S., British, FRG, Danish and Dutch servicemen took part in them, repulsing "an attack from the East."

At the same time the U.S. aircraft which have come from across the ocean have joined in the current Cold Fire exercises. These exercises involving NATO air and ground forces are taking place on FRG territory. U.S. B-52 strategic bombers based on the other side of the ocean are involved in them--for the first time in the entire history of the North Atlantic bloc. They are flying to West Europe for training in inflicting bombing strikes.

Describing the participation of U.S. troops in the Autumn Forge maneuvers, the foreign press has reported that the United States now has the capability of reinforcing the troops deployed in West Europe with one or two divisions in the space of 10 days. However, the U.S. command considers this inadequate. In the words of Defense Secretary H. Brown, in 1982 the United States is reckoning on deploying five divisions and a large number of aircraft on European territory in the same space of time. And people in the West do not even consider it necessary to conceal the purpose for which this is being done.

Thus the New York TIMES has described the main results of the Reforger operation as follows: "Probably no exercises held in peacetime have been so efficiently organized and planned. Thousands of U.S. soldiers and hundreds of aircraft and ships transferred to West Europe from the United States took part in them. This demonstrated the resolve and the combat potential of the United States to strengthen NATO in the event of a confrontation or war with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies."

Such an "event" can be spoken of coldbloodedly only by those who, like the Atlantic strategists, see the world only through gun sights. Their arguments serve the same purpose as the Autumn Forge militarist spectacle itself--to undermine the relaxation of international tension and revive an atmosphere of war hysteria on the European Continent.

Maneuvers Forge Tension

LD271205Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 Morning Edition 21 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov dispatch: "What Is Forged by the 'Autumn Forge'"]

[Text] Bonn--Tanks on the roads, Phantoms above the clouds, lines of trucks with soldiers on the highways, peasants' fields plowed up by cross-country vehicles and windows vibrating with the sound of gunfire. These are not stills from a war film but West European reality in September 1978. Quiet villages, the suburbs of noisy cities, the valleys of the Bavarian Alps, Norwegian fjords, out-of-the-way country roads and main highways overladen with traffic have become the scene of more than 30 NATO maneuvers combined under the general code-name "Autumn Forge."

About 250,000 soldiers, including thousands who were airlifted across the Atlantic from the State of Louisiana to Air Force bases near Kaiserslautern and Frankfurt am Main, are participating in these NATO maneuvers.

The center of the maneuvers is the FRG or, more precisely, its eastern laender. The skies are clear over Europe; the political barometer points to "fine." Capitals in the East and West of the continent have long conducted a dialog which is providing good results. Even many Atlanticists are forced to admit that detente has dispersed the dark clouds of tension and that lasting peace in Europe has never before been as promising as today. But the NATO leadership does not care about this. According to the newspapers here it is "rehearsing for war."

The leading actor in this "rehearsal" is U.S. General Haig, commander of NATO forces in Europe, who uses every convenient occasion for propagandizing NATO views. His purpose is twofold: to "frighten the East"--that is, to demonstrate the Atlantic alliance military potential in order somehow to justify in the eyes of the Western public the astronomical sums devoured by the insatiable arms race, and, (however paradoxical it sounds!) to "frighten the West"--that is, to impress on the public that some mythical Russians are on the verge of crossing the Rhine and reaching the English Channel. It is necessary, he says, to demand of the allies ever increasing military expenditure.

One typical detail is that no sooner did the NATO soldiers leave their barracks in order to begin field exercises than General Haig was already stating that "new missiles are needed": The old ones, you see, "have become a little worn." Experts are maintaining that the U.S. general's list of wants will become longer as the end of the maneuvers approaches.

At the same time the "Autumn Forge" bellows are fanning nervousness. The dangerous war-game is continuing under different codenames. In the Atlantic and the North Sea the maneuvers bear the name "Northern Wedding." U.S. naval marines are participating in it, and one of its theaters is the Shetland Isles (Britain). Two Bundeswehr divisions and British, Danish and American troops are participating in the "Bold Guard" maneuvers in Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein. More than 50,000 American, British, Belgian and West German soldiers in Hessen are participating in exercises under the misleading title of "Certain Shield" in direct proximity to the GDR border. Slightly to the north, also close to the GDR border, the "Saxon Drive" exercises are being mounted with the participation of military units from the Netherlands, the United States and the FRG. In Bavaria and Baden-Wuertemberg more than 40,000 Bundeswehr soldiers are taking part in the "Blue Danube" maneuvers along with U.S. and Dutch units. And, to cap all, air force exercises under the codename "Cold Fire" are underway over the entire West German territory.

As we see, it is a fairly strange picture for peacetime Europe. If anybody is happy about it then they can only be notorious opponents of detente.

Newspapers here note that such large-scale maneuvers never took place in the German Reich even in the times of Kaiser Wilhelm. Now they want to make them a NATO tradition. But the more he tries, the more often General Haig discovers a considerable lack of enthusiasm among the partners. This prompted him recently, during a speech at Ramstein, to declare that the current maneuvers "should instill cooperation" among the ground, air and naval forces of the 13 countries. Those were the words he used: "should instill cooperation."

Should there be any surprise that such wording caused frowns even among some people who usually click their heels in response to American orders. In any case, to judge from press comment, dissatisfaction is also making itself felt this time in the Atlantic lobbies because of the scale of the current maneuvers and the unmannerly way in which Haig forces his aggressive tone on the alliance.

Parliamentary State Secretary of the FRD Defense Ministry von Bulow considered it necessary to state on radio that "Autumn Forge" is turning out a "most fortunate failure" ["optimalnaya neudacha"] since it contains "elements of self-advertisement and political demonstration against the East." Von Bulow intimated that a dispute is taking place at NATO's heart between a number of West European governments and Supreme Commander General Haig. Nor does von Bulow rule out the danger of a sharpening of tension between East and West as a result of the exercises.

However this may be, "Autumn Forge" again reveals a most profound confrontation between NATO and European reality. Figuratively speaking, the "Forge" is attempting to forge tension in a situation in which both halves of Europe--socialist and capitalist--are reaping the good fruits of detente. This is precisely how the broad Western public assesses the new NATO ploy. It has no wish to remain an indifferent witness of provocations with whose aid the enemies of detente are attempting to reawaken the evil cold war spirit.

ZHUKOV HITS TALK OF NEUTRON BOMB DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD271539Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov article: "Sinister Signal"]

[Text] Redoubled conversations have begun again in the West on how the United States is about to begin the production of neutron bombs and their deployment of West European territory.

By way of repliminary indoctrination of public opinion, a 4-day conference of so-called "Atlantic societies" was held in Hamburg at which American General Haig, supreme commander of NATO allied armed forces, and Luns, secretary general of that aggressive bloc, zealously frightened their listeners with yarns about the mythical "Soviet threat." The conference adopted a resolution which speaks of the "desirability" of having in NATO, "in addition to conventional types of weapons...enhanced-radiation weapons or neutron warheads."

Immediately afterward Luns gave an interview to West Germany's Deutschlandfunk Radio during which he stated that Carter "cannot postpone for much longer his decision on the production of neutron weapons." As a cover, Luns referred to the fact that Carter's decision allegedly depends on the Soviet Union's position, that is, consequently, on the fact that the USSR did not embark on the unilateral reduction of its armaments in response to the U.S. President's diffuse promise to temporarily delay deployment of this inhuman type of weapon.

Luns' argument, of course, will not stand criticism. The whole world knows that the USSR has clearly and precisely stated: If the United States renounces the neutron bomb, the Soviet Union will not produce it either. Thus it would be possible to avoid a dangerous new spiral in the arms race.

But the U.S. military-industrial complex, judging by Luns' statement, reasons differently. It is issuing a challenge to all peace-loving mankind, which has come out decisively for the banning of the neutron bomb. I will recall that during the UN General Assembly special session the WPC conveyed to it an appeal for an end to the arms race and a ban on the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, signed by 700 million people. Even Americans are coming out against the production of neutron weapons--in the last few days along appeals for a ban on this weapon have been made by the American public organization "lawyers against the neutron bomb," Senator Hatfield, the well-known American scholars Kistiakowskiy and Ellsberg and many others.

The sinister signal emanating from NATO headquarters demands a speedy reaction from all who value the cause of peace. The planet's peace-loving forces state decisively: "No to the neutron bomb!"

NATO'S 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' THREATENS DETENTE

LD271131Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Yu. Nalin: "NATO: Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] A conference was held in August on the Island of Crete. The last thing that the participants wanted was for the general public to hear about their session, the fact that around 150 NATO information and propaganda services experts had assembled in the small town of Khania. What did the specialists discuss?

According to information that has found its way into the press the NATO ideologists spent 10 days examining such topics as "the content, effectiveness and preparation of information in military and other vital situations," "political information methods," "the planning of directed [napravlennaya] information" and so forth.

By itself the list would mean little to a reader not privy to the secrets of the NATO propagandists' verbal acrobatics. Therefore, we will explain that they are more frequently using the term "information" as a cover for subversive ideological struggle against the socialist countries. In recent years an ever increasing amount of work has been done within the Atlantic alliance on forming methods of struggle, and these have been insistently recommended to pro-NATO press, radio and television media in Western states.

As is known, questions concerning the "development of the information media," that is, problems relating to subversive ideoligical struggle, have been regularly discussed at NATO Council sessions, sessions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and conferences of various committees and assemblies in the alliance. NATO's heightened interest in ideological means of struggle is easily explained. The NATO strategists see "psychological warfare" as a specific weapon against the socialist community, against progressive forces in the Western countries themselves and against all peace-loving peoples.

The combination of threat of force and ideological subversive activity has become a characteristic feature of modern imperialism. "The weapon used against a politically mature enemy," the American Atlanticists write, having in mind the population of the socialist countries, in the magazine U.S. NAVAL INSTITUTE PRODINGS [presumably, PROCEEDINGS], "need not necessarily blow up, destroy and kill.... Without ruling out tasks of this kind we must make it our chief aim today to achieve the desired results also by using psychological and ideological methods, moreover, operating in such a way as to undermine the enemy's conviction and resolve and to exhaust his spiritual potential...." You can't make it clearer than that!

The center where the methods of "psychological warfare" are elaborated and coordinated is the information service located at NATO headquarters in Evere, near Brussels. If you believe the propaganda brochures, like "Why NATO?", distributed at the headquarters, this service deals exclusively with protocol matters--accrediting journalists, holding press conferences and so forth. But this glossy veneer conceals unsavory provocative activity directed against the process of detente and against the growth of mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples.

It is the source of the falsehoods and myths about the "Soviet threat" and about the imaginary buildup of arms in the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

This is where they concoct the fables distorting the essence of the USSR's foreign policy in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Here they produce the slander against Soviet reality and prepare "psychological actions" against communists and people of progressive views in the capitalist countries. The information service recruits "learned men" from leading anticommunist centers, generals and those politicians who have become skilled at conducting anti-Soviet campaigns. The most active creators of the "psychological warfare" policy include J. Luns, NATO secretary general, and General A. Haig, supreme allied commander Europe.

Only recently General Haig reappeared in the press with his gloomy "prediction" that the Soviet Union is about to "settle accounts with the West." Almost simultaneously NATO admirals Shear and Train were hollering about the "global Soviet threat." The NATO strategists use these blatant lies not only to distort the USSR's peaceful policy but also to force the governments of NATO member countries to cough up more money for military purposes.

The NATO information service is the Atlantic bloc's consultative and information organ for their ideological activity. The myths and falsehoods concocted there are taken up by the pro-NATO press in capitalist countries and people are peppered with garish articles, commentaries and reports beneath banner headlines, television "documentaries" and "first-hand evidence." So NATO uses ideological subversion to mold "public opinion" in the Western countries.

The NATO propagandists try to make use of all manner of mediums of influence when they undertake their subversive ideological actions. They publish articles in the press on a grad scale and hold press conferences; they hold "scientists'" symposiums and instructional conferences. The NATO countries' parliamentary assembly, the North Atlantic Treaty association and its local branches, the 600,000-strong NATO countries' reserve office confederation, the headquarters council for youth affairs and the so-called "Atlantic Youth Associations" in the bloc countries are the vehicles for "Atlantic" ideas and often the direct perpetrators of propaganda onsluaghts.

The Natoites are seeking to penetrate the Atlantic countries' educational system and influence the upbringing of the younger generation. They conduct mass "pro-Atlantic" measures, send their printed propaganda to higher educational establishment libraries and institute special prizes and grants for young people who display an "understanding" of the activity of the Atlantic bloc or specialize in a discipline which is of interest to the NATO countries' military-industrial complexes.

However, NATO ideologists pay special attention to the mass information media. In all Atlantic states, just as in many Western countries, NATO maintains detachments of journalists and individual press organs which are ready, at a moment's notice, to launch, "independently," a specific campaign in the subversive ideological struggle.

These journalists include many people, who actively serve the American CIA. The Western press has repeatedly let it be known that many ideological diversionary actions, supported by propaganda salvos in bourgeois mass information media, have been prepared by NATO headquarters in close cooperation with and on the direct initiative of the CIA.

"Its" journalists enjoy the direct patronage of NATO Secretary General J. Luns. This is what he prescribed: "Think what loyal journalists must be supplied with in order to interpret NATO policy in the interests of its members." [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, the press workers whose activity is preventing the NATO "hawks" from carrying out their black deeds are put on "blacklists." The Belgian weekly (niv), for example, reports that in an official letter to the U.S. Permanent Representative on the NATO Council J. Luns points to the "successful work on drawing up a list of journalists who have a negative attitude toward the neutron bomb and to certain aspects of the policy of the community and of your country."

Another interesting detail is that the NATO information service has close links with DEUTSCHE WELLE, Radio Free Europe and other radio stations. Employees of these stations are active participants in NATO diversionary activities. This is confirmed by the following facts. The beginning of anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns in the NATO countries is usually timed down to the hour and the "news" which forms the basis of these campaigns in various states and in the broadcasts of the various "voices" is notable for identical wording and exceedingly similar details. So it is not difficult to guess the location of the control panel for many provocative undertakings.

...As we can see the strategists of the aggressive NATO bloc are prepared to use the dirtiest methods in the struggle against the socialist community countries. The "psychological warfare" which the Atlantic alliance is waging is a great threat to the process of relaxation of tension and the development of cooperation and trust among the peoples.

SWEDISH COMMANDER HOLDS 'STRANGE POSITION' ON PRC ARMS DEAL

LD271548Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

["General Synnergren's Strange Position"--TASS headlined]

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

General S. Synnergren, the commander of Sweden's Armed Forces, gave recently an interview to the newspaper GOTESBORGS-POSTEN in which he touched on the Swedish arms trade, in particular the possible Swedish-Chinese arms deal. "Proceeding from her policy of neutrality, Sweden is ready to sell arms to anyone", the general said, noting that this "readiness" should be spread also to the Maoists.

Of course, the question with whom to trade is purely an internal Swedish matter, just as it is an internal matter of any other country. But since the arms trade is involved, the international public is by no means indifferent about who and for what purpose buys weapons. As to the aims of Peking, whose emissars are roaming Western Europe in search of weapons, they are well known: The Peking upper crust openly states that it is against detente, that is for putting the arms race into a higher gear, that it views a world war as "inevitable" and even "desirable". Is it not strange that the commander of the armed forces of neutral Sweden sidesteps this aspect of the matter?

Incidentally, as different from General Synnergren most Swedes have no delusions at all about the dangerous consequences that may be produced by encouraging the Peking leadership's militaristic ambitions. This is evidenced, for instance, by one of the latest publications in the very same GOTEBORGS-POSTEN.

Concerning the motivations of Peking's political, diplomatic and other "attacks" on the West the paper calls for "caution" in relations with the Maoist regime and, openly pointing out the existence of "an unpleasant interconnection" between China's desire to purchase arms from Western powers and the foreign policy aims of Mao's successors, concludes: "There is reason to refuse to sell arms to China".

Clearly formulated, indeed.

USSR, NORWAY HOLD ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TALKS

LD272116Y Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--A meeting between Leonid Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Norwegian Minister for Environmental Protection Gro Harlem Brundtland was held at the committee today.

They discussed questions of scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Norway in the field of environmental protection.

The Norwegian Ambassador in the USSR Petter Graver took part in the conversation.

FRG-USSR LICENSE COOPERATION BUREAU OPENS IN ESSEN

LD271606Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Essen, September 27, TASS--The Soviet-West German bureau for cooperation in the field of licences between V/O "Licensintorg" and the firm "Ferrostal AG" in Essen, as well as with other firms belonging to the concern "Gutehoffnungchutte" was opened here.

Speaking at a press conference on this occasion, the president of V/O "Licensintorg," Boris Kurakin, stressed the big importance of the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of economy and industry, that was signed during the visit to the FRG by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev last May. He said that a step in the concrete implementation of ideas of cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organisations and West German firms was made by the conclusion of the agreement between "Licensintorg" and "Ferrostal Ag" within the framework of which the cooperation bureau was opened.

The agreement provides for cooperation in the utilisation of Soviet special technical knowledge and experience in the construction of industrial projects in the FRG and also in third countries in the field of extracting raw materials, in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, petrochemistry, mining and also machine building.

As it was stressed at the press conference by the Chairman of the Board of "Ferrostal Ag" Sienger the opening of the cooperation bureau in Essen is called upon first of all to make it easier for West German firms to study Soviet licences.

At present FRG firms and "Licensintorg" hage already concluded a total of more than a hundred bilateral agreements on the exchange or utilisation of licences covering new methods and technologies of production.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES BRZEZINSKI'S IDEAS FOR EXPANDING CAMP DAVID

LD271708Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

["The Camp David Deal and Mr Brzezinski's 'Concentric Circles'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more obvious the failure of the "diplomatic marathon" in Camp David, the more actively certain Washington circles are trying to support and even "develop" the separate deal concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples. It is precisely this principle that is served by the so-called "concept of a settlement of the Middle East conflict according to the principle of concentric circles," formulated by Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security. What is the essence of his geometric investigations?

The answer to this question was given the other day by Z. Brzezinski himself in an extensive interview on ABC.

As is apparent from this interview, the "new" concept of the U.S. presidential assistant is meant to expand the sphere of the Camp David deal step by step while dispensing with its results, drawing one Arab country after another into it and using any methods, obviously including direct pressure, to gradually turn the Camp David triangle into a "circle" within which the majority of Arab states would find themselves in the final analysis.

The reaction of the Arabs to the Camp David results is well known: Some countries have decisively rejected the separate deal, and others are unambiguously dissociating themselves from it. The author of the above-mentioned theory naturally realizes that in these conditions it is hopeless to attempt with one stroke to draw the Arabs into his "concentric circles," and he admits for all to hear that "no one should expect" the Arab states "to immediately join" the Camp David agreements.

What is the way out? In Brzezinski's view, it is to act gradually, pressuring first one and then another Arab country, "explaining the sense" of the deal concluded at Camp David and feeding them the idea that they can "gain advantages" if they agree "to join" the process that began at Camp David. The guidelines for this Washington diplomacy are perfectly clear: Acting by the carrot and stick method countries and promising gains to others to further deepen the split in the Arab world and push those who give in to pressure to support the separate deal with the aggressor.

Well, in Mr Brzezinski's view, what should be the result of drawing the Arab states into "concentric circles," other than having them join the separate deal reached in Camp David? In the final analysis, is Washington perhaps out to involve these states and all others that are part of the Near East conflict in resolving this conflict through the mechanism that already exists for this reason--the Geneva peace conference? Far from it. On the contrary; in essence, this mechanism is being rejected by Brzezinski, or at least is being subject to doubt. The meeting in Geneva, states the U.S. Presidential assistant "is not preordained from above." It "might take place," but then again "it might not." One hardly needs to wonder why Mr Brzezinski casts a shadow in public on a forum such as the Geneva conference, which is so widely recognized throughout the entire world. There is only one aim being pursued: It is an attempt to replace a genuine solution to the Near East problem by a series of separate deals, although it is completely obvious that a cardinal and all-embracing settlement in the Near East can be achieved only on the basis of joint efforts of all sides having a direct interest; separate deals at the expense of the Arabs have only detracted, and continue to detract, from a solution to the problem.

U.S DIPLOMATS FAIL TO PERSUADE ARABS TO ACCEPT CAMP DAVID 'DEAL'

LD271939Y Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

["Futile Efforts by the Enemies of Peace in the Middle East"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Talks between President H. al-Asad of Syria and King Husayn of Jordan have ended in Amman. Summing up the results of the talks King Husayn stressed that they were marked by mutual understanding and brought out a complete identity of views on a majority, if not all, of the issues discussed. He said the two countries seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, but not on the basis that was suggested at Camp David. The king said that the decisions taken at Camp David are unacceptable to Jordan on the entire range of issues, above all decisions concerning the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements and the presence of Israeli troops in the occupied Arab territories after the five-year "transitional period."

U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State A. Atherton, who is now in Amman, is meeting with King Husayn today. Commenting on A. Atherton's trip, the Washington POST writes that the United States, Israel and Egypt are now conducting a coordinated vigorous campaign to "sell" the Camp David agreements in order to remove obstacles in the way of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty which they are hurrying to conclude.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports that the United States has warned Jordan and Saudi Arabia that Washington will revise its political, economic and military relations with these countries if they persist in their negative attitude to the Camp David deal.

But all attempts to "persuade" the Arab countries that they must accept a separate "peace" have proved futile. It is clear to all that Camp David has not solved a single basic problem. Moreover, Egypt has not even reserved for itself the right to full sovereignty over the entire territory of the Sinai Peninsula. Thus, it is not allowed, after the conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel, to keep its troops in the northern part of the Sinai, and may station no more than one division in the south of the peninsula; the airfields in the Sinai are now to be used by Egyptians for civil purposes only, and they should provide services for airliners of other countries, Israel included.

American diplomats have failed to persuade even the Palestinian mayors of the cities in the Israeli-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River to accept the Camp David deal. FRANCE PRESSE reports that American diplomats are now "working hard" on these mayors. Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Kawasma said in an interview with the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR that the Palestinians living in the Western Bank will oppose in every way the implementation of the anti-Arab agreements concluded at Camp David. "These agreements", he said, "do not answer the aspirations of the Palestinian people. Lying at the heart of the Middle East conflict is the Palestine problem which cannot be settled without the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine".

It is clear to all already now that the hopes of the organizers of the Camp David talks for drawing Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia into the separate deal have not materialised. Moreover, their designs for separating the Arab countries from the Soviet Union with the help of such a backstage deal are failing either. [as received] Egyptian Acting Foreign Minister Ghali said directly in an interview with the Paris newspaper LE MONDE that "all the three parties to the Camp David talks shared a determination to combat Soviet influence". In other words, he meant attempts to bar the Soviet Union from participation in a settlement of the crisis in the Middle East which lies in immediate proximity to the Soviet frontiers.

But as Syrian Information Minister Iskandar Ahmad stressed today in an interview with the Washington STAR, Syria no longer believes that the United States will be able to honour its commitments to the Arab world. Syria and other Arab countries, he said, will turn to the Soviet Union and discuss with it the further expansion and strengthening of relations between the Arab countries and the Soviet Union, which is necessary for establishing a strategic Arab alliance in the struggle to achieve a just, all-embracing and lasting peace in the area.

ARAB STEADFASTNESS FRONT DISASSOCIATES ITSELF FROM TALKS

LD251810Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--"The conference of the member-countries of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to the capitulatory policy of President as-Sadat, which has ended in Damascus, has become a major political event," writes today's IZVESTIYA in an article "Determination of Arabs". The newspaper writes that the heads of the Steadfastness-Front states--Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen, expressing the interests of the Arab world, including the Arab people of Palestine, condemned the separate agreements at Camp David and decided to break off their diplomatic relations with Egypt.

IZVESTIYA stresses the fact that, unlike the meeting at Camp David, the Damascus conference paid much attention to the just struggle of the Palestine Arab people, their legitimate rights, including the right to establish their own independent national state.

The imperialist plans to use backstage separate deals to split the Arab countries, to oppose them to each other and force on individual Arab states "a settlement" in the interests of Israel, writes IZVESTIYA, are meeting with an ever-growing rebuff in the majority of the Arab countries.

Progressive Arab forces speak of the necessity of strengthening solidarity among Arabs and strengthening their relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"Now that high-ranking envoys from Washington are trying to force other countries involved in the Middle East conflict to agree to the Camp David deal, the conference in Damascus made it clear that Arabs are resolutely condemning the separate deals and dissociate themselves from them", stresses IZVESTIYA.

[The 26 September Morning Edition of IZVESTIYA did not carry the above item. FBIS only receives the morning edition of IZVESTIYA, but the evening edition seldom carries items that are not reprinted in the edition for the following morning.]

Comment on Damascus Conference

LD272211Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 Sep 78

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soviet public opinion shares the view of the wide Arab masses on the results of the Conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in Damascus. Its results have constituted a major important political event, indeed not only in the Arab world but on the international scene as well. The results of the conference justify the hopes pinned upon it.

It is known that the heads of state of the front--namely Syria, Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the PDRY--as well as the PLO leaders, expressed the interests of the Arab world when they condemned the two separate Camp David accords, and decided to sever diplomatic relations with Egypt, rightly appraising As-Sadat's capitulatory methods.

At the conclusion of the conference, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad announced that what took place in Camp David was a dirty crime, not only because the outcome was two separate accords, but also because the Arab territories and the Palestine issue were sold off. This signifies Egypt's move into the enemy camp. As-Sadat has fulfilled what he had promised Israel. His excellency the Syrian president said: The Egyptian people will, despite As-Sadat's plot, take up their role again, and participate in the struggle against Zionist and other enemies.

The documents issued by the members of the Steadfastness Front refer to the fact that the two Camp David agreements are part of a broad process of imposing American imperialist and Zionist domination on the Arab world and Africa while exploiting the Egyptian regime as a tool to strike at national liberation movements. They are equal to a recongition by As-Sadat of Zionist plans to usurp Arab lands, maintaining the settlements controlled by Israeli occupation forces, and the Judaization of Jerusalem and its transformation into Israel's capital. The front's statement points out in particular the fact that the Egyptian president, who signed the two Camp David agreements, has no right to represent the Palestinian Arab people, or the Arab peoples generally.

The Arab masses support the resolution concerning imposition of an economic boycott on Egypt and an expression of support for the Egyptian people embodied in the rejection by their national and progressive forces of As-Sadat's conspiracy against the Arab cause.

Algeria's EL MOUDJAHID writes: The current summit conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation is retaliation to As-Sadat's capitulation and the new plot prepared in Camp David against the Arab nation. This plot is a major threat to the Arabs. It requires speedy, effective resistance.

Arab progressive forces express the necessity for strengthening Arab solidarity and consolidating their relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. ATH-THAWRAH of Damascus writes:

The tasks of undermining the new conspiracy and exposing the real aims of the Camp David meeting and its danger to the future of the Arab nation have been place on the shoulders of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. It is incumbent upon the front's member-states to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation in their ranks to enable them to carry out their task in the best possible manner. It is essential too to secure coordination of action on the highest level with our friends on the international scene, especially the Soviet Union; for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are capable, by sheer weight, to change the balance of power against the interest of imperialism and its lackey Israel, and show effective aid to the Arab national liberation movement to continue its struggle against imperialism until ultimate victory.

SHIROKOV EXTOLS AN-NASIR'S MEMORY, LAUDS USSR'S POLICY

LD272252Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Valeriy Shirokov, Deputy head of the Economic Institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at a meeting in Moscow at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries, in honor of the memory of Egyptian President an-Nasir, date not given--recorded in Russian with Arabic translation superimposed]

[Excerpt] We are meeting today at the Moscow House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries to commemorate the anniversary of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the dutiful son of the Egyptian people and the leading Arab patriot and struggler against imperialism. The Soviet people commemorate the anniversary of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir because he was a great friend of the Soviet Union and greatly contributed to the consolidation and promotion of friendship between the peoples of the Arab countries and the Soviet Union. The Egyptian people defended their right to independent development through a fierce struggle against imperialism and reaction. The success in this struggle depended considerably on the support of the national aspirations of the Egyptian people by the world progressive forces and by the socialist countries and chiefly by the Soviet Union.

In his speeches President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir frequently said: It is not just the Egyptians, but all struggling people, who greatly appreciate the sincere and noble support which the Soviet Union is giving us. The Soviet Union is helping us in our struggle for peace and for liberation. Had it not been for the Soviet Union, we would not have been able to achieve our aspirations.

The Soviet Union has adhered, and continues to adhere, to its principled line toward Egypt and toward the friendly Egyptian people. Our line has never been linked with and continues to be independent of any passing considerations.

In his speech he delivered in Baku, Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that there was only one course for the actual solution of the dispute in the Middle East, namely the course of Israel's total withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, and the total respect of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to set up their own independent state, in addition to guaranteeing the security of all the states of the region. Seeking peace in the Middle East on the basis of separate deals with the aggressor will only attain imaginary settlement and nothing else. The achievement of comprehensive settlement cannot be realized except with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On this occasion of the anniversary of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Soviet public opinion expresses its sincere confidence that friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt will return to normality and will develop and become stronger in the interest of our two peoples, in the interest of justice and peace and progress in the world.

PALESTINIAN RED CRESCENT OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET AID

LD231736Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, September 23, TASS--"Any attempts to settle the Palestinian problem bypassing my people are doomed to failure. We shall continue our struggle till final victory", said President of the Palestinian Red Crescent Fatahi 'Arafat to a TASS correspondent. He is heading a delegation which, at the invitation of the Union of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent societies, is making a tour of the Soviet Union.

Soviet assistance for the Palestinian people, waging a heroic struggle for its national independence, for the right to live in its homeland, is inestimable, Fatahi 'Arafat stressed. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for its consistent line of defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its all-round material and moral assistance to us.

Fatahi 'Arafat noted the large assistance of the Soviet people to the Palestinian people in building the foundation for a health-care system.

Leaves for Beirut

LD271426Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Palestinian delegation headed by Mr Fatahi 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, left Moscow for Beirut. During the visit, the guests acquainted themselves with the activity of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and visited hospitals and factories in Moscow, Kiev and [word indistinct]; they met with establishments' officials and workers' representatives.

In a statement to Moscow radio on his departure, Mr Fatahi 'Arafat said: I am very pleased with the outcome of our delegation's visit to the Soviet Union; I hope that the experience of our Soviet colleagues in the health field will help us to raise the health standard of the Palestinian people.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY ARMENIAN CP

LD271055Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Meeting in the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Armenian CP Central Committee on 15 September with A. al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party. During the friendly talk which took place K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, spoke of the achievements of the working people of Soviet Armenia in the development of the economy, science and culture within the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR and of the work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 26th Armenian CP Congress.

Participating were L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee information and foreign relations section, A.I. Vavilov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and G. Ts. Liloyan, deputy section chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA SCORES WESTERN DELAY OF NAMIBIAN LIBERATION

LD190730Y Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--It seemed that the way to the emergence of one more independent state in Africa, Namibia, is fully determined. But as the agreed date for the proclamation of independence--December 31, 1978--draws nearer the forces which are ready to thwart, or at least, hold back the process of Namibia's liberation from the racist chains of South Africa, are becoming more active, says IZVESTIYA. The newspaper writes the United Nations' decisions are being obstructed and attempts made by Western diplomacy to appear in the unasked-for role of "mediators" between representatives of Namibia and the South African authorities.

IZVESTIYA says that South Africa resorts to the tactics of sabotage, acting in circumvention of the U.N. decisions and fully ignoring the SWAPO, which was recognized by all as the only and plenipotentiary representative of the Namibian people, and which is prepared to take upon itself all the fullness of power in an independent Namibia. The widely publicised "mediation" of the West is nothing more than a convenient screen to cover up Pretoria's racist aspirations and assistance to the circles which are interested in complicating the Namibia issue still more.

Now that the regular General Assembly session is beginning its work the problem of Namibia attracts special attention. There is an urgent need for the faithful implementation of the U.N. decisions--withdrawal of the racist armed forces from Namibia, the granting of independence to Namibia and the transfer of power to the legitimate representatives of the Namibian people, IZVESTIYA stresses.

TIES WITH CAPE VERDE LAUDED ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD271045 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 September 1978 publishes on page 5, under the headline "Republic in the Ocean," a 750-word report datelined "Praia, September" from V. Turadzhev pegged to "3 years of independence for the Cape Verde Islands." After an account of the republic's climate, history and economic activity, Turadzhev writes:

"Close ties link the people of this young African country with the Soviet Union. 'Our peoples,' Comrade Pedro Pires, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, told us, 'have common aims in the struggle for peace and against imperialism and neocolonialism.'

"The economic and technical cooperation between our countries is developing. Soviet doctors and teachers are working in this distant country, which is friendly to us. Air communications have been established between the two states."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ACTIVITIES, CONNECTIONS OF AFGHAN BANDIT

LD271105Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report: "The Bloody Paths of the 'Independent Khan'"]

[Text] Kabul--Our small caravan passed almost to the middle of the Wakhan Corridor, which lies in a little-known, inaccessible region of eastern Afghanistan known here as Little Pamir. Then, for the first time, we heard the name of (Rakhmankul).

The village elder in the small Wakhan village of (Sast), which lies hidden behind high flood-borne bolders, told us that he could not receive us fittingly because in winter all the grain--the main wealth of the villagers of Wakhan--was taken away by (Rakhmankul), who promised to bring sheep in exchange in the summer. This form of bartering is a common phenomenon in these places. "Summer has gone," the elder said, "but there is no sign of (Rakhmankul)."

After traveling up the turbulent Wakhan for 2 days, we reached the village of (Dekh-Gulamon) and again heard about (Rakhmankul). Here the villagers told us indignantly that he has taken nearly all the Kirgiz population of Little Pamir and 50,000 head of cattle to Pakistan.

This double-dyed adventurer fled during collectivization from Soviet Kirgizia, where he perpetrated a series of crimes, to China. In 1949, (Rakhmankul) fled from China to monarchist Afghanistan. Leaving China, he butchered a Chinese border post contingent of 70 people and set himself up in Little Pamir. This extensive but sparsely populated region was practically outside the field of vision of the central Afghan Government. Populated with Kirgizians, it became the kingdom of the self-styled khan.

Trusted by the central authorities, (Rakhmankul) became the unrestricted ruler of Little Pamir. He held sway over anyone who was inconvenient to him. In recent years, by means of moneylending operations, he appropriated the land of many villagers in the eastern part of the Wakhan Corridor and became the biggest feudal lord and landowner in the region.

When the April revolution occurred and progressive forces came to power, (Rakhmankul), fearing punishment for his crimes, decided to flee. But first he launched antigovernment activity. Envoys from Peking contacted him and incited him to separate Little Pamir from Afghanistan. China armed (Rakhmankul)'s gang of 500 men. The bandits were dressed in the uniform of Chinese border guards.

However, the plans of (Rakhmankul) and his Chinese patrons were not fated to succeed. Under the pressure of the revolutionary wave he was forced to flee. As he left, (Rakhmankul) dealt cruelly with his fellow tribesmen. With his "imperial" will he ordered them to leave Afghanistan. Those who did not want to join him were tortured. This savage treatment was meted out to people I saw in Little Pamir. (Chaman-Bay), (Kut-Mikhammed), (Kreim-Bek) are poor Kirgizians who did not want to leave with him. He took away all their livestock and deprived them of food supplies. The preparations for the escape were surrounded in great secrecy. In particular, all the mountain paths were closed and all four bridges which connect this locality with the rest of Afghanistan were destroyed.

As is testified by those who managed to avoid the enfo4ced migration, (Rakhmankul) intends to move on into Turkey from Pakistan. In order to attract attention to himself in Turkey, he is zealously presenting himself as a champion of the "revival" of the so-called great Turan (a unified land settled by Turkish-speaking peoples), the idea of which is propagandized by Turkish nationalists headed by the fascist Alpaslan Turks.

So the "independent khan" (Rakhmankul) is formulating new plans outside Afghanistan. His perfidious designs are supported by patrons who do not like the progressive changes now taking place in Afghanistan. They resort to any methods in the attempt to delay and wreck this process. Pursuing their provocative aims, the reactionaries rely on various subversive elements.

The events which took place in Little Pamir are convincing proof of that.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PAKISTAN'S HAQ ON ELECTION

LD272102Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Gen Ziaul Haq a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes upon his accession to the post of president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

In a telegram of reply the president of Pakistan has expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and warm wishes.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPEMENT PIANT COMMISSIONED IN BANGLADESH

LD270335Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1554 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, 26 Sep--An electrical equipment works built with Soviet assistance was festively commissioned today in Chittagong, a major Bangladesh industrial center. A meeting held on the occasion was attended by Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and a Soviet governmental delegation led by Anatoliy Mayorets, first deputy minister of Electrical Equipment Industry of the USSR.

We express sincere thanks to the Government of the USSR and to the Soviet specialists for the help they gave us in the construction of this enterprise, said President Ziaur Rahman at the meeting. The building of the facility, which was erected in line with our bilateral intergovernmental agreement, is a great contribution to the development of our economy, he stressed.

The first project of the young republic's electrical equipment industry will be to make power transformers, electric motors, pumps, parts for power transmission lines and other equipment for the electrification of the country, especially its rural areas, where most Bangladesh inhabitants live. When the facility's full capacity is commissioned the country will be able to refrain from importing electrical equipment. The enterprise will employ skilled specialists and workers, many of whom have been trained in the Soviet Union.

INDOCHINA

PRC HALT NEGOTIATIONS WITH VIETNAM ON CHINESE NATIONALS

LD271330Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

["Peking Interrupts Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, September 27, TASS--Head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hoang Bith Son has said that the Chinese side deliberately seeks to lay responsibility for the lack of results at the negotiations in Hanoi on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and under this pretext stops the negotiations for an indefinite period of time on the question of persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, he stressed, consistently puts into life an independent foreign policy line, aimed at strengthening solidarity with the socialist countries, the forces of peace and progress. The proposals, advanced by the Vietnamese side at the negotiations in Hanoi, are realistic and constructive. They are aimed at settlement of disputes and differences between the two countries on the question of persons of the Chinese origin living in Vietnam.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation pointed out that the Chinese side uses these people as the political card and a pretext for interference into internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for holding an anti-Vietnamese campaign. The Chinese side, which constantly advances absurd demands, tries to exert pressure upon the Vietnamese delegation and complicate the negotiations. Peking, at the same time, continues its provocations and violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

CONDITIONS AT VIETNAMESE BORDER CHECKPOINT REPORTED

LD270353Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--By TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov--From a loudspeaker on the Chinese side the intermittent voice of an announcer, interrupted by rousing marches, is heard. The noise is so great that one person cannot hear another speaking two paces away. This was how journalists found the border checkpoint at Bac Luan, near the town of Mong Cai (Quang Ninh Province), where the Chinese authorities, since the beginning of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi on the Hoa people, have been organizing blatant provocations, which continue to this day.

"I well remember 8 August," says Capt Nguyen Toan, head of the checkpoint. "Everything was as it is now. A stream of slander and lies against Vietnam was issuing from the loudspeakers on the Chinese side, inciting the thousands of Hoa people who have assembled here since the frontier was closed by China. Suddenly, hundreds of hooligans attacked the border guards and medical staff, beating them with clubs and iron bars."

Thousands of people were taken by the Chinese authorities through to their side that day, but certainly not to find them work or give them the promised "prosperous life." Peking needed the Hoa people as a weapon for the struggle against Vietnam and for inciting tension on the border, in order to distract the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from the peaceful building of socialism.

...From the border post, one has a good view of the tent city set up by Chinese servicemen on the river bank for the hundreds of Hoa people who left the SRV several months ago at the appeal of the Chinese authorities. They are now being prepared to return to Vietnam in force. On the shore of the border river there are dozens of rafts and other means of crossing.

"But there is no way for these people (?to return to) Vietnam," says the head of the checkpoint. "We have incontrovertible proof that the Chinese authorities have planted quite a few specially trained diversionaries in each of these camps. In the Mong Cai district alone, several camps have been set up. They are constant hotbeds of tension, but we are always on the alert."

Several kilometres from Mong Cai, ricefields with work in progress delight the eye. But there are also places where rice has not been sown on fertile land.

"These fields were deserted by the Hoa people. Under the influence of Chinese propaganda, they left the region where they had lived for decades," says the deputy chairman of the district people's committee. "Some 25,000 people took with them not only their personal effects but, obedient to China's calls, cooperative property--cattle and agricultural equipment. Instead of 'the prosperous life,' they have been left to rot in the camps specially set up by the Chinese authorities near the border."

Here, in this district, near (Chako) village, another bloody drama was enacted recently.

"On 12 September, as usual, my brother, my son and I set out to sea in a fishing boat," says fisherman Vu Thien Nho excitedly. "Shots rang out. People in military uniforms were shooting. My younger brother Vu Dinh Fuk was standing beside me. He fell. A large red stain gradually spread across his chest. When we reached the shore, Fuk was dead."

The 35-year-old fisherman, father of four children, fell victim to the blatant provocation of the Chinese authorities, who are trying to intimidate Vietnamese fishermen and hinder their peaceful labor. Fishing is the livelihood of the members of the fishing commune, where 90 percent of the population are fishermen.

"To date," says Pham Chinh, head of the Information and Culture Directorate of Quang Ninh Province, "under the influence of Peking propaganda, about 100,000 Hoa people have left for China. Many of them used to work at the factories and mines in the province, which is one of the country's important economic regions. The provocation planned by Peking pursues the aim of undermining the economic potential of the province and of reducing coal production."

These aims, continues Pham Chinh, have been pursued by the Chinese for a long time, even when they were giving us "aid." More than once we have come across instances of direct sabotage on the part of Chinese specialists. Thus, for instance, in accordance with an agreement, the (Moc Khe) mine was supposed to reach its planned output level this year but at the time the Chinese specialists left, taking all the documents with them, less than 10 percent of the work had been done. In recent months, Vietnamese workers and engineers have completed the project. In September, the mine, which we call (?tylyk") ("by our own efforts"), produced its first coal....

Those entering the frontier zones are greeted by the slogan: "We Shall Devote All Our Efforts to the Cause of Building Socialism and Defending the Homeland." This slogan embodies the determination of 50 million people to defend the achievements of the revolution and build a new socialist society on the heroic soil of Vietnam.

U.S. 7TH FLEET, JAPANESE PACIFIC NAVAL EXERCISES SCORED

OW270210Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The U.S. 7th Fleet will begin a 2-week exercise named "Readex 1-79" in waters around Japan on Sunday, 24 September. In mid-October, a Japanese naval exercise will be carried out with the support of the air force. This will be the largest exercise carried out by the Japanese Navy since the end of World War II. Radio Moscow commentator Anatolyev comments:

Official sources are trying to give the impression that the two exercises of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese Navy are not related, but observers in Tokyo stress that they are linked. The 7th Fleet has atomic-powered warships and submarines equipped with long-range nuclear weapons. It is a widely known fact that this fleet's mission is not defensive but is to deal strategic blows. At present, the Japanese Navy ranks second in Asia in tonnage and is part of the Japanese Self-Defense Force [SDF]. The SDF long ago ceased to match its moderate name and became a strong, powerful armed force equipped with modern weapons.

At a time when the American propaganda machinery and some Japanese mass media are trying to frighten the people of Japan and other Asian countries by fabricating the "Soviet threat," the Pentagon and the Japanese Defense Agency are going to carry out large-scale exercises near the Soviet border. This indicates who is really jeopardizing peace.

American and Japanese military authorities are particularly interested in augmenting the combat capability of the Japanese Navy. As is well-known, during the June negotiations this year, the Japanese Defense Agency director, General Kanemaru, proposed to Washington that the Japanese Navy patrol the sea routes from Japan to Guam and Taiwan. This is in accord with the U.S. desire to have the Japanese Navy take over part of the 7th Fleet's functions in northeastern Asia so that some warships can be transferred to other areas in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. In this way, the United States seeks, with Japan's assistance, to maintain and strengthen, if possible, its military presence in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

This scheme conflicts with the interests of South Asian and Southeast Asian countries. The people in these countries have long demanded that the Indian Ocean be converted into a zone of peace. Soviet support for this ardent desire was reaffirmed recently when Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee visited the Soviet Union.

The exercises in waters around Japan are timed to coincide with the large-scale NATO exercise in Western Europe. This coincidence is not accidental. It is a natural concomitant of the common efforts of those in the United States, Japan and NATO who seek to undermine detente. It is regrettable that the United States is trying to draw Japan into this sordid scheme.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR 'REAL INDEPENDENCE' FOR PUERTO RICO

LD280829Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[S. Timofeyev article: "Just Demands"]

[Text] The UN Special Committee on Decolonization recently adopted a resolution reaffirming the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence.

Puerto Rico is a small state in the Caribbean which bears the name of the largest of the islands on which it is situated. It is a former U.S. colony and now a U.S. possession. In 1952, under the conditions of a rising Puerto Rican people's national liberation movement, the United States, striving to preserve its rule over this territory rich in a natural resources, imposed on it the status of a state "freely associated" to the United States. But the country's situation remained virtually unchanged. Washington has kept under its jurisdiction on questions of foreign policy, defense, and the approval of laws. The colonial regime has been replaced by a neocolonial one.

In 1970 the latest farce was played out--this time with the election of the first member of the U.S. Congress from Puerto Rico...without the right to vote.

The U.S. monopolies are plundering the country's underground resources and exploiting its people mercilessly. While the monopolies are extorting superprofits, the Puerto Ricans are in poverty. Since 1976 unemployment has doubled and now affects 40 percent of the entire work force. The wages of Puerto Rican workers are far lower than those of Americans.

The Pentagon uses Puerto Rico as an outpost, stationing as many as 15 military bases there.

The local self-administration authorities "elected" under U.S. control represent the interests of the grande bourgeoisie and big landowners. Differences between the leading parties comes down merely to the question of the degree of dependence: Some prefer to preserve the "status quo," while others fight for accession to the United States as the 51st state.

The Puerto Rican Communist Paety, Socialist Party and other progressive forces of Puerto Rico, expressing the aspirations of the entire people, resolutely oppose the dominance of the U.S. monopolies and the U.S. military presence in their country and demand that it be granted real independence.

Authoritative international forums and organizations have frequently indicated to the United States the need to decide the destiny of Puerto Rico in accordance with the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. The question of the situation in Puerto Rico has frequently been examined in the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, which has acknowledged and then invariably confirmed the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence. On the initiative of the WPC an international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico's struggle for independence was held in 1975. Similar decisions were taken at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonalined Countries in Colombo in 1976 and at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Nonalined Countries in Belgrade this year.

The United States is persistently continuing to ignore the will of the Puerto Rican people and is refusing to grant them the opportunity to implement their legitimate right to self-determination.

WASHINGTON USING OAS TO PRESERVE SOMOZA REGIME

LD270323Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1549 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"Washington is striving to preserve the Somoza dictatorial regime at any price and is using as an instrument the Organization of American States," IZVESTIYA writes today.

Commenting on the results on the consultative meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of member states of the OAS, which has just been held, the paper comments that with the support of dictatorial and puppet regimes Washington succeeded in pushing through a resolution which in fact covers up the bloody crimes of General Somoza. "The U.S. representative, and on his prompting representatives of pro-U.S. regimes, called for 'refraining from interference in the internal affairs' of Nicaragua. This sounded extremely hypocritical as throughout its history the OAS has acquired the reputation of being a specialist in interference in others' affairs."

IZVESTIYA stresses that the present relations between Washington and the dictator Somoza represent an obvious example of interference in the affairs of the people of Nicaragua, against which the OAS so energetically "comes out". "It is no secret that the Nicaraguan 'president' himself and his National Guard are U.S. proteges. Washington has always been and is still on Somoza's side. No one who follows Nicaraguan events will find it hard to believe that the United States is helping the Caudillo to settle accounts with his own people and is urging him on to continually new crimes".

The epoch of the fierce anti-popular dictatorship in Nicaragua is coming to an end, the paper goes on. This prospect frightens Washington. In the United States, not only the loss of millions in profit by their concerns is feared; they are also frightened over the prospect of an important military-police armed state in the Caribbean basin slipping out of their grasp. They are also afraid that the Nicaraguan democratization will serve as a stimulus for increasing the national liberation struggle in other countries of the Central American isthmus where anti-popular regimes are in power.

[The 27 September morning edition of IZVESTIYA did not carry the above item. FBIS only receives the morning edition of IZVESTIYA, but the evening edition seldom carries items that are not reprinted in the edition for the following morning.]

CPSU DELEGATION PRESENT AT JAMAICAN PARTY MEETING

LD271039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Kingston, 20 September, TASS--The annual conference of Jamaica's ruling People's National Party has concluded its work. The conference examined and approved the party's program principles in the political, economic and ideological spheres. The conference was attended by a CPSU delegation comprising R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, and N.V. Mostovets, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The delegation's salutatory speech, which expressed the Soviet people's solidarity with the Jamaican people's struggle to strengthen national independence and for social progress, was given an enthusiastic reception by those present.

The CPSU delegation has been received by Michael Manley, leader of the People's National Party and prime minister of Jamaica.

OFFICIALS ELECTED AT ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

ID111451Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[ETA "Information Report"]

[Text] The 11th Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 29 August.

Those taking part in its work included chiefs of rayispolkom agricultural administrations, chief state inspectors for procurements and agricultural standards from rayons, chairmen of the raykoms of the agricultural workers trade union; chiefs of rayon and city people's control committees, first secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, leading personnel of ministries and departments, a group of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, secretaries of party organizations and leading production workers at farm units, officials of the Estonian CP Central Committee apparatus and the Estonian Council of Ministers and also media representatives.

A. Ryuytel, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, presented a report "on additional measures to insure that the harvest is gathered on schedule and without losses; that fodder procurement is concluded; and 1978 socialist pledges for the production and procurement of farming and livestock products are met in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum."

Those who spoke in the discussion included: A. Upsi, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Raykom; V. Nutt, dairymaid at the "Tartu" Research and Exhibition (Oporno-Pokazatelnyy) Sovkhoz; Kh. Myannik, Estonian minister of agriculture; E. Puks, chairman of the "Karksi" Kolkhoz in Vilyandiskiy Raykom; I. Lott, first secretary of Tartu Gorkom; A. Mette, chairman of the Estonian State Committee for the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture; V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers; Yu. Kiysla, first secretary of Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Raykom; and A. Pedayas, Estonian minister of procurements. K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, communists and all working people in the republic, implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and guided by the instructions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his plenum report, will adopt additional measures and make every effort to gather in the harvest quickly and without losses, to increase fodder reserves and to fulfil the 1978 socialist pledges for the production and procurement of farming and livestock products.

The plenum also examined organizational questions. V. Kyao was elected Estonian CP Central Committee secretary and Bureau member. The plenum promoted P. Ristalaan and Kh. Eller from candidates to members of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

CULTURAL FESTIVAL DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SHCHERBITSKIY

LD171458Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Days of Azerbaijani Literature and Art began today in Kiev. Over 700 participants in this festival, the best artistic collectives and soloists of the fraternal republic and representatives of creative unions, have arrived in the capital of the Ukraine.

A delegation led by Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was received by Shcherbitskiy, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member and first secretary of the Ukraine CP Central Committee.

The cultural festival, which will last 10 days, will take place in many Ukrainian towns and villages. The ceremonial opening of the days of Azerbaijani Literature and Art will take place this evening at the Ukrainian Palace of Culture.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT in 27 September adds: "Days of Azerbaijani Literature and Art began on 27 September in Kiev. Those who spoke at the solemn opening at the Ukrainian Palace of Culture talked of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, strengthened by common desires and achievements."]

RASHIDOV ATTENDS UZBEK HEALTH WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD271505Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "The Main Point Is Concern for Man's Health"]

[Excerpts] A republican conference of health service workers held in Tashkent on 14 September was devoted to the improvement of medical aid for the republic's population in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on measures for the further improvement of the people's health service" and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, took part in the conference.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY PROPAGANDA AKTIV

LD270359Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] More than 4 million Muscovites will study in the system of Marxist-Leninist education in the new academic year. This figure was mentioned today at the meeting of the Moscow party propaganda aktiv. Tasks of perfecting the working peoples political and economic studies were discussed. The new academic year will begin with the study of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and of pressing questions of the USSR's foreign policy and the ideological struggle in the international arena.

Comrade Brezhnev's book, "Urgent Questions of the Ideological Work of the CPSU," will be extensively discussed.

The meeting was addressed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

KUNAYEV SIGNS OBITUARY, ATTENDS FUNERAL FOR KAZAKH POLITICIAN

LD271507 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 September 1978 carries on page three an obituary for Ivan Gavrilovich Slazhnev, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, and Kazakh Supreme Soviet deputy, who "died on 9 September after a serious illness." The obituary is signed by D. Kunayev and others.

The same paper 12 September 1978 carries on page three a KAZTAG report on Slazhnev's funeral, which states that "Comrades D. Kunayev, B.A. Ashimov, S.N. Imashev, A.I. Klimov, A.G. Korlin, SH.K. Kospanov, O.S. Mirokhshin, S.B. Niyazbekov, S.A. Smirnov, S.M. Mukashev, V.T. Shevchenko and USSR Minister of Public Health B.V. Petrovskiy were in the honor guard."

NAKHICHEVANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECOND SECRETARY

LD271535Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Nakhichevan, 11 September AZERINFORM--A plenum of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom was held here today and examined an organizational question.

In connection with his transfer to other work, the plenum released M.I. Radayev from his duties as second secretary and Bureau member of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom.

A.M. Golubev, who formerly worked as chairman of Baku's Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkom, was elected second secretary and bureau member of the Obkom.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES NAMANGANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD271549Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Livestock Raising Is a Shock Front"]

[Excerpts] Namangan, 18 September--A Namanganskiy Obkom plenum held today has discussed questions connected with the further development of livestock raising in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the theses and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary M. Kamalov.

The plenum examined an organizational question. A.P. Petrov was relieved of his duties as obkom second secretary in connection with his departure for training. A.G. Rudenko was elected second secretary of Namanganskiy Obkom.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DECREE CREATES NEW RAYON

LD271501Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the formation of Mubarekskiy Rayon as part of Kashkadarinskaya Oblast"]

[Text] Considering the prospects for the development of production forces and for the purpose of further strengthening the leadership of the national economy and improving services for the population, the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To satisfy the petition of the Kashkadarinskiy Oblispolkom and to form the Mubarekskiy Rayon with the city of Mubarek as its center.

The territories of the kishlaks of Alachabab, Karakum, Mubarek and Charvadar in Kasanskiy Rayon, Chulabad in Ulyanovskiy Rayon and Pamuk and Usman in Yusupovskiy Rayon, are to be transferred to Mubarekskiy Rayon.

[Signed] N. Matchanov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kh. Pulatova, secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium. Tashkent, 13 September 1978.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD261728Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR orders to a group of people who had been decorated. Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle medals for the Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to Academician Kabachnik and to (Krasnov), consultant professor to the Fourth Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Health. Orders of Lenin were received by Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and Svetlanov, artistic leader and chief conductor of the USSR State Symphonic Orchestra. The Order of the October Revolution was presented to Prudkin, an artiste of the Moscow Art Academic Theater. A large group of comrades was presented with Orders of the Labor Red Banner and of the Friendship of Peoples. Comrade Kuznetsov passed on to those who had been decorated cordial congratulations from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and wished them new success in their labor for the benefit of the motherland.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN CP

The following variation on the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev Visit to Baku," subtitled "Addresses Azerbaijan CP Leaders," published in the 22 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, were taken from the TASS report frontpaged in PRAVDA 22 September.

Page R 1, last paragraph, line two reads: Central Committee were: Chernenko and also Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Falin, member of...confirming titles, but both are attributed to Aleksandrov.

VARIATIONS TO REPORT ON BREZHNEV DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW

The following variations on the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev Visit to Baku," and subtitled "Brezhnev, Chernenko Leave for Moscow," published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 8, were taken from the TASS special correspondent report published on page 1 of PRAVDA 24 September.

Page R 8, last paragraph, line one reads: Ilich Brezhnev was seen off by Aliyev, candidate... substituting "seen off" for "accompanied."

Page R 9, first paragraph, line two reads: Colonel General Kulishev, commander of the... substituting "Kulishev" for "Kuleshov."

MEASURES TO RATIONALIZE UZBEK TRANSPORT AFTER CRITICISM

LD2715311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee on the Article 'Why Haul Timber Into the Woods?' Published in IZVESTIYA"]

[Text] The article "Why Haul Timber Into the Woods?" (IZVESTIYA No 28) described the pointless practice of some union and Uzbek organizations of planning crosshauls, leading to irrational utilization of transport and great expenditure of state funds.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, has informed the editorial office that the article was discussed at a session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau. The facts in the article are confirmed and the criticism is acknowledged as warranted and timely.

The resolution that was adopted notes that the republic's Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification, as well as the Board of the Central Asian Railroad, essentially failed to act against the unwarranted allocation of funds for imported [zavoznoy] coal for the Angren GRESS--large amounts were delivered there--and that they virtually connived at this senseless operation. Completely unwarranted crosshauls of great amounts of construction materials and other loads also resulted from laxity on the part of planning organs, transportation organizations, freight dispatchers and supply and marketing organs responsible for supervising the schedules of normal freight traffic operations. The Gosplan, Gossnab and certain ministries and departments in the republic have failed to pay due attention to improving intersectional production links, based on the mutual exchange of construction materials according to zone or to the cooperation of construction organizations on barter of inert materials, for the purpose of reducing freight crosshauls.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee resolution gave a principled appraisal to the conduct of the leaders mentioned in the article whose activity in fact still shows tendencies toward the departmental narrow-mindedness condemned by the 25th CPSU Congress. It demanded that the republic's party and soviet organs systematically work to insure that all leading economic links acquire a broad state approach to questions of economies and the further intensification of social production.

The Uzbek Gosplan, Gossnab and railroad board are instructed to work jointly with interested ministries and departments to eradicate crosshauls and unnecessary long-distance, short-distance and repeat hauls. Where appropriate they should switch some freight from the railroads to motor and river transportation, and mount operations for the exchange of products among ministries and departments. It is instructed that a scheme for rational traffic operations involving nonmetallic materials be devised within a month. It is ordered that the republic begin to organize before 1980 a network of specialized interoblast and interrayon centers to process documents on the unloading of fertilizers, agricultural machinery, coal, cement and other freight.

The republic's Council of Ministers is instructed to work jointly with the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification resolve the question of halting the allocation of funds to the Angren GRESS for imported coal. As coal stocks in Angren deposits are substantial and easily accessible, and the construction of the Novoangrenskaya GRES with a capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts stipulated by the 25th CPSU Congress on the basis of those coal deposits has already commenced, it is clearly necessary to submit to the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry a proposal for the more rapid development of Angren coal extraction enterprises. [paragraph continues]

This is in order to raise these industries to production levels capable of meeting the requirements of the existing GRES and the GRES under construction, as well as the requirements of industry and necessary public facilities. Furthermore, with the simultaneous development of other coal fields in the region, further supplies of coal, imported from other parts of the country over very long distances and along heavily congested lines that divert an enormous number of freightcars, must be completely halted.

The IZVESTIYA article "Why Haul Timber Into the Woods?" has been reprinted in all Uzbek republican newspapers. It is instructed that discussion of this article take place within obkoms and at ministerial and departmental collegium sessions. It is also essential to hold a republican scientific-practical conference on the problems of optimizing intersectoral economic links and the railroad and other freight operations in the region, including Uzbekistan, determined by those links.

FULLER USE OF RESERVES URGED TO UP PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

LD271005 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 September 1978 publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 3,500-word article by candidates of economic sciences G. Vlasenkov and V. Vasilyev under the heading "Effectiveness of the Production Potential." The article deals with the importance of intensifying production and increasing production efficiency which, the authors say, can be done by making fuller use of reserves. This involves fully utilizing existing equipment and reducing the material-intensiveness of machinery. The article also discusses the importance of thrifty use of materials and the need to commission new capacities fully. Under the conditions of developed socialism, the authors state, these tasks are a springboard for further achievment in communist building.

KARAKALPAKSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DEBATES CONSTRUCTION TASKS

LD271537Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] UZTAG--A Karakalpakskiy Obkom plenum was held in Nukus yesterday. Those taking part discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for capital construction and in insuring the commissioning of projects near completion in 1978. A.P. Fedorov, secretary of the obkom, delivered a speech.

BRIEFS

SINEGORYE AIRPORT--Construction of the airport in Sinegorye is in full swing. The terminal ramp was commissioned today. A passenger service facility has also been completed. Currently final electrical assembly work and improvement of the airport area is underway. The airport was originally scheduled to be put into operation by the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution, but construction workers have pledged to complete it by the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

CSA REPORTS 91 PERCENT OF GRAIN, PULSE CROPS HARVESTED

LD271520Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration for 25 September, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been cut in kolkhozes and sovkhozes on over 115 million hectares. This is 91 percent of the plan. Bread grain has been threshed on 97 percent of the cut fields. At the request of a TASS correspondent, this information is commented on by a specialist of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: [read by announcer]

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts have already harvested bread grain and have coped successfully with high pledges for grain sales to the state. But there is quite a lot of work ahead. In the east, grain crops still must be cleared on considerable areas. Late crops--rice, corn, sunflower, sugar beets, cotton, potatoes and others--have ripened. That is why rural workers, together with the collectives of enterprises assisting them, are striving to complete the harvesting as quickly as possible. They warmly received Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Baku and are doing everything to insure that every harvesting unit, motor vehicle and tractor works around the clock and with the highest efficiency at the end of the harvest campaign.

The rate of harvesting sugar beets is growing; over the past week beets have been pulled from 450,000 hectares. Beet farmers have concluded friendship agreements with the collectives of the refineries and are striving, on the example of the toilers of Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, for the maximum "white sugar" from every hectare of the sown area.

The Yampol example has also been followed by many collectives of enterprises processing sunflower, cotton seeds and other industrial crops.

Potato pickers are working intensively. Frequent rainfall and excessive moisture in many areas are hampering work. In these conditions, the machine operators are taking advantage of every hour of good weather and striving to prevent losses.

Throughout the country as a whole potatoes have been lifted from 1.9 million hectares, 57 percent of the plan. Frosts are expected in the near future. Anticipating this, farms are organizing round-the-clock work of vehicles and rapid delivery of produce from the fields to the storehouses and processing enterprises.

The work of laying a firm basis for next year's harvest is continuing. Winter crops have been sown on over 28 million hectares. Autumn plowing has been carried out on 45.4 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 27 SEP

LD280654 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 27 September reports that farmers in Khabarovskiy Kray are harvesting soybeans, which are planted on 64,000 hectares. They have pledged to sell the state 42,000 tons.

At 0600 GMT the radio reports that the fields are being prepared for spring sowing in Kurskaya Oblast. So far 650,000 hectares have been plowed for winter fallow. This is 1/2 the total.

The radio reports at 0700 GMT that the threshing of grain crops is being carried out on the last million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Ten rayons have completed harvesting and about 800,000 tons of grain have reached the elevators. Mass mechanized cotton harvesting has started in Kirgizia. The harvest has been gathered in from 25 percent of the plantations.

The radio also reports at 1100 GMT that 1.8 million tons of raw cotton have been picked. Of this amount, 1 million tons are from Uzbekistan. Complex weather conditions have hindered the development of cotton in many areas this year. For example, in Uzbekistan 1/2 the cotton picked at the same time last year has been harvested.

NEED FOR CLOSE ATTENTION TO SEED PROCUREMENT STRESSED

LD271435Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Preparing Seeds in the Fall"]

[Excerpt] Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises have so far laid in half the necessary amount of seeds for spring crops (apart from corn), which is somewhat less than by the beginning of the second 10 days of September last year. Farms in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts, the southern Ukraine and southern Kazakhstan have basically completed this work. It is very important that many farms there are striving to create seed stocks not only in full but also to a high standard. The process of clearing seeds and raising them to first and second class sowing standard was undertaken simultaneously with the harvesting. But even this does not satisfy the agronomists of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are striving to select the grain with the highest absolute weight and best reproductive qualities. Calibrated seeds improve germination and sprouting strength, and help increase the productivity of the land.

But, unfortunately, matters are not organized thus everywhere. The Tatarskaya and Chuvashshkaya ASSR's have laid in just over one-third of the necessary amount of seeds, and the Mariyskaya ASSR and Kurganskaya and Omskaya oblasts are only just beginning this urgent work. Moreover, fall bad weather and forests, which could lead to difficulties in seed preparation, are not very far away. It is important everywhere to organize efficient work at threshing floors and seed stores, to make productive use of cleaning and drying units, and to bring the main and reserve stocks of grain, pulse and other crops up to a good standard. The correct action is being taken where interfarm exchange is organized and the requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the most productive varieties and hybrids are satisfied.

Corn ripening has been delayed in some places due to unfavorable conditions this year. That is why it is particularly important now to carry out a full inventory of all sowings of this crop, to select the best fields for sowing, to harvest and store corn cobs quickly and to prevent them from being used for silage. A substantial amount of seed corn could be forthcoming from farms in Uzbekistan, the southern Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Northern Caucasus. As was noted recently at a conference in Ordzhonikidze, farms of the Central-Chernozem Zone could also contribute toward replenishing seed stocks. A valuable initiative is displayed these days in Chaldy-Lungskiy Rayon, Moldavia, where they have decided to give seed treatment to all the corn harvested.

Laying in seeds of buckwheat, millet and pulse crops requires greater attention. As yet an insufficient amount has been laid in. In Bashkirskaya ASSR, for example, two-thirds of the buckwheat seeds has been laid in. Moreover, the farms in the republic occupy a leading place in the production of that valuable crop and there should always be more than enough seeds there. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Non-Chernozem Zone also have an inadequate amount of pulse crop seeds. Lags in harvesting and threshing seed plants of perennial grasses and sugar beet are permitted in a number of places. Now that the time for harvesting sunflowers is approaching it is very important to insure that the seeds of that crop are laid in and prepared for sowing simultaneously with the supply of high quality untreated sunflowers to vegetable oil production centers [maslozavody].

This fall is full of busy work days in the countryside. Coordinating the urgent work, farmers and procurement workers attach particular significance to the creation of full seed stocks. They are well aware that choice seeds of the necessary standard are the guarantee of a high yield next year.

RASHIDOV VISITS EXHIBITION OF MELONS IN TASHKENT

LD271541Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] UZTAG--A republican competition of melon growers was held at the Uzbek exhibition of national economic achievements on 8 September. Taking part were leading crop farmers and people's selection workers from 73 kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, and scientists from the scientific research institute of vegetable and melon crops and potatoes.

The pavilion displaying the examples of the best melon strains was visited by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSUCentral Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY HARVEST--Intensive work is continuing in Primorskiy Kray to complete gathering of potatoes and vegetables and procurement of coarse and succulent fodder for livestock. The task is to complete gathering of potatoes by 5 October, to complete gathering and marketing of vegetables by 10 October, and to fulfill the plan for the procurement of hay, straw, vitaminous grass meal and silage by mid-October. Unfortunately, the pace of work in the fields and meadows, especially in procurement of coarse fodder, is behind schedule in many rayons, particularly Pozharskiy, Anuchinskiy, Yakovlevskiy, Oktyabrskiy and Spasskiy rayons. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW]

AMURSKAYA OBLAST CROPS--The Amurskaya Oblast agricultural administration reported that on 24 September that the oblast gathered potatoes from 474 hectares, or a total of 8,926 hectares to date. The oblast has also harvested 77 percent of all corn and stockpiled 1,891,550 tons of silage. The plan for tilling fall plowland has been fulfilled by 45 percent to date. Some 660,000 hectares have been prepared for next year's harvest. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW]

PRIMORYE RICE HARVEST--Rice harvesting is in full swing in Primorye's specialized farms. More than 30,000 tons of rice have already been delivered to the state; this is more than by the same time last year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW]

CARRIER ROCKET TESTS IN PACIFIC COMPLETED 29 SEP

LD271842Y Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

["Announcement by TASS"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--In connection with the completion of planned firings of carrier rockets, TASS is authorised to state that the areas of the Pacific, bounded each by a circle with a radius of 50 nautical miles with centres located 40 degrees latitude north and 159 degrees 20 minutes longitude east; 46 degrees 50 minutes latitude north and 156 degrees 40 minutes longitude east, announced on September 26, 1978, will be free for navigation and flights from September 29, 1978.

SALYUT CREW CONTINUES 'ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES' RESEARCH

LD271346Y Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, September 27, TASS--Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working in near-earth outer space for 104 days now.

The crew of the orbital research comples Salyut-6--Soyuz-31 are today continuing research under the programme of environmental studies. Thus, in particular, during the flight of the orbital complex over the Pamirs, the cosmonauts carried out observation of the snow cap and glaciers at the request of glaciologists.

On September 26 and 27 the crew carried out by means of the onboard submillimetre telescope, several series of measurements of irradiation of the earth's atmosphere. The experiments were carried out for obtaining data about the active local fields in the earth's troposphere.

According to the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-31 space station are functioning normally. The temperature in the compartments of the complex is 19 degrees centigrade pressure - 780 millimetres of mercury column. [as received] Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

NEW INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF COSMONAUTS IN TRAINING

LD271240Y Moscow International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Another international group of cosmonauts are training for orbital flight at the training center near Moscow. This time the group consists of citizens of Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania.

SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON PLANS TO HATCH QUAIL IN SPACE

LD271558Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Studies are being planned in the Soviet Union into the development of a living organism in outer space. The experiment "inkubator" is to be staged during the launching of an aritifical earth satellite. It will carry the eggs of a Japanese quail, while the role of the hen will be taken over by an automatic device, just as at fowlbreeding farms.

The time is calculated for the chicks to be hatched at once upon with [as received] satellite's landing, after their embryonal development under conditions of weightlessness. "This will allow to trace all or nearly all the stages of development of the first living creature under weightless conditions," Dr of Medicine Nikolay Gurovskiy told a correspondent of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA weekly.

The scientist noted that the Japanese quail is seriously considered as a "candidate" to a place in the complex closed ecologic system of future spacecraft. For really protracted space flights are impossible unless a "micro-earth" is created inside the ship's cabin in order to provide for the restoration of the atmosphere, the utilization of wastes and the renewal of food resources for the crew.

Recent reports in the Western press speak about an experiment being prepared in the USSR, during which a child is to be born in outer space. These reports "run many many years ahead of actuality" noted Professor Gurovskiy on this score. "Today we are as yet very far from implementing childbirth in outer space". Yet speaking of the more or less remote future "I would by no means rule out that a day will come when a citizens of the earth will appear, whose birth certificate will indicate 'outer space' as the place of birth" he said.

SCIENTIST DESCRIBES RAINMAKING EXPERIMENT IN ARMENIA

LD271509 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 September 1978 publishes on page 6, under the headline "Will We Be Able To Control the Rain?", a 1,200-word interview by PRAVDA correspondent A. Androshin with Academician Ye.K. Fedorov, director of the Institute of Applied Geophysics. They discuss a rainmaking experiment that is to be held "in the mountains of Armenia near Lake Sevan." Fedorov notes that the experiement will use "a complex of various methods of influencing clouds," including "specially equipped aircraft," guns firing "shells packed with silver iodide," "powerful aerosol generators" and a new device that Fedorov calls the "supermeteotron." Fedorov notes that the Lake Sevan area was chosen for the experiment because of the fall in the lake's water level, and gives an account of Soviet progress in aspects of weather control such as "the protection of valuable agricultural crops against hail" and "methods of dispersing supercooled fogs on airfields." He then provides a description of the thinking behind and the structure of the "supermeteotron." The "supermeteotron," he writes, consists of "six turbojet aeroengines" which are "arranged in a circle--in a star shape and equidistant from one another--and are connected to a central chamber where the jet exhausts merge into a single stream. This will enter an afterburner and be heated to a temperature of 1,100 degrees." The jet of hot air, Fedorov writes, "will rise approximately 3 km into the atmosphere" and "on cooling, could cause clouds above Sevan."

BRIEFS

KURILSK ORBITA STATION--Construction of an Orbita television station is underway in Kurilsk, the ninth in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. Television programs from Moscow will be viewed here next year. The eighth station, which is being built in Nogliki, will be commissioned this year. More than 80 percent of the oblast's people already view Moscow television programs on a regular basis. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW]